Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible] Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at [illegible]

LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY of the renowned Tragic [illegible]

EMMA WALLER

who will appear in her great Tragic part of

BIANCA,

and Comic part of ELIZA, with two beautiful songs.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7th, 1863, will be presented the great Tragedy of

FAZIO; Or, The Italian Wife.

[illegible] Dance .... Miss Hussey.

To conclude with the

DUMB BELL.

[illegible] Monday, the great Comic Actress, MISS JULIA [illegible] who will appear in OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.

DEARBORN STREET OPERA HOUSE, 115 and 117 Dearborn street. Splendid and Unrivaled success of the new ETHIOPIAN MINSTREL TROUPE. Crowded Houses, New Features, Pleasing Novelties. Entire new change of Programme. [illegible] ADMISSION 25 CENTS. JOHN PARKER, Treasurer. Grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon [illegible] To commence at 8 o'clock. fe5-a879-1w

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S OPERA HOUSE, Randolph st., bet. Sherman & Matteson Houses. Fourth week of the season, new improvements, new songs, new dances, [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2d, and every evening during the week. [illegible] Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. [illegible]

GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT No. 107 Lake Street, Between Dearborn and Clark. The gallery contains 100 Pictures by eminent artists, of Landscapes, Figures, Sea Views, Interiors, [illegible] Among the modern artists we refer to the works of [illegible] Admission 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till dusk. ja29-a844-1m

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets). [illegible] EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 84 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

N. H. SAWTELLE, Auctioneer, 54 Dearborn street, Walker's Building. Will sell on SATURDAY, Feb. 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising everything in the housekeeping line, being the entire lot of a family declining housekeeping. To be sold without limit or reserve. N. H. SAWTELLE, Auctioneer, fe5-a798-2t 54 Dearborn street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 36 LAKE STREET. STOCK OF A RETAIL GROCERY STORE, FIXTURES, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, February 9th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at 405 STATE STREET, The entire stock of a Family Grocery, consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Soap, Apples, Potatoes, Flour, Vinegar, Whisky, Syrup, Fish, Tobacco, Washboards, Candy, Pails, Spices, Starch, Bitters, Sauces, Indigo, Pie Fruits, Flavoring Olive Oil, &c., &c. Also, [illegible] Store Fixtures, Counters, Scales, Stove, Desks, Gas Fixtures, Refrigerators, &c. &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Large and important sale of condemned and captured Horses, Cattle, Mules, Jacks, JENNETTS, AND 100 Sets of Harness. There will be sold at public auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, Illinois, commencing on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1863, and continued from day to day until all are sold, viz: [illegible] Condemned and Captured Horses. [illegible] Brood Mares, (many with foal.) [illegible] Condemned and Captured Mules. 12 Head of Cattle. 6 Jacks and Jennetts. 100 Sets of Horse and Mule Harness. Terms—Cash, in Treasury Notes. By order LIEUT. ALONZO EATON, Acting Assistant Quartermaster. N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads. ja28-[illegible]

WM. A BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office 44—Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

GORE, WILSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES. We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. prompt, and private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO. oc7-[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—The furniture and good will of a Boarding House; the house well filled with boarders. For particulars inquire at [illegible] State street, near Van Buren. fe6-a762-1w

FOR SALE. THE STORE 20 LAKE STREET. Marble front, five stories high, [illegible] feet wide, [illegible] Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, No. [illegible] Clark street. fe5-a781-1m

FOR SALE.—A rare chance. The furniture and lease for a term of years of a House newly fitted up, and in a desirable location in the city, for sale; the house at present having over twenty boarders, and at all times a good amount of transient custom. Apply immediately. For particulars inquire of "LANDLORD," Tribune office. fe6-a780-6t

FOR SALE—At the lowest market price, one hundred and twenty-five barrels of SALT. fe5-a767-2w By C. PEACE, at 26 Twentieth street.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 200 acres twenty miles south of Chicago. Title good, unencumbered. Timber and prairie, good two-story house, barn, young orchard, &c.; 160 acres fenced. To be sold on long time, or would take in exchange a house and lot or lots in the vicinity of Bridgeport. Apply to Post Office Box 2015, Chicago.

FOR SALE. HOUSE AND LOT on west side of Clinton street, between Van Buren and Jackson street. [illegible] GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 1 Wheeler's Block, southeast corner of South Clark and Water streets. fe4-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A House and Lot situated on South Water street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, [illegible] Inquire of JOHN RYAN, [illegible] South Water street, or MICHAEL BUR[illegible] 158 Chicago avenue.

FOR SALE—Pianos.—A variety of seven octave Piano Fortes, one second hand, for sale at [illegible] South Dearborn street, on second floor. Will be sold cheap for cash, or on such time as will suit the purchaser. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to. Also—One Corn Sheller, capable of shelling [illegible] bush per day. Price $45. For sale by J. PRESTON [illegible]

FOR SALE—Water Power W[illegible] a Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery. All now in good order, with dwelling house and [illegible] W. F. FLANDERS, Milwauk[illegible]

FOR SALE—Rare chance. [illegible] will dispose of the stock, lease and fixtures of the well known and liberally patronized Custom Boot and Shoe Store, No. 77 Dearborn street, [illegible] KELLER B[illegible]

FOR SALE—10 acres of L[illegible] situated between State and LaSalle and [illegible] Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, southeast corner of Clark and Water streets, No. 1 Wheeler's Block. ja28-[illegible]

STEAM ENGINES FOR SAL[illegible] FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, TWO NEW STEAM ENGIN[illegible] One 16 by [illegible] inches—55 horse power. One [illegible] horse power. Each Engine has a fly wheel, heater, force pump, valve, and counter shaft with pulley [illegible] Apply to JAMES WALKER, [illegible]

TO CAPITALIS[illegible] A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SALE. One of the most profitable MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS in this city, requiring from [illegible] to twenty thousand dollars capital. [illegible] MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman [illegible] wife can be accommodated with board [illegible] Fourth avenue.

BOARDING.—Furnished [illegible] with board, can be obtained at [illegible]

BOARDING.—A suit of [illegible] rooms, at [illegible] LaSalle street, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
LY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.

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ss "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

hicago Tribune.

UNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1863.

THE CANAL BILL.

e Canal Bill was discussed at consid- le length in the United States House epresentatives on Saturday. It was iled in a malignant manner by Roscoe kling of New York, Trimble and Valigham of Ohio, McPherson of Pennnia, Porter of Indiana, and others, warmly defended by Washburne of State, and Olin of New York. The ds of the measure tried to bring it to a , but its enemies succeeded in carrying djournment before the vote could be . Appearances now are certainly st the adoption of the bill, but its ds do not yet despair.

E FRENCH-CONFEDERATE LOAN.

e Richmond correspondent of the leston *Mercury* says that the French -sympathizing bankers have offered dying Confederacy a loan of seventy- million francs, but the terms of the are not yet given to the public. For- loans to the rebels have been unced several times hereto- but the reports have always ed untrue, and we guess this s like the rest. It is quite possible, ver, that the rebels are carrying on tiations to procure foreign credit on strength of the cotton crop, which Confederate Government proposes seize for its benefit. A bill introduced into the Confederate e, on the 28th ult., by Mr. Phelan, of ssippi, for *condemnation to the public f all cotton* within the Confederate , and the bill was referred to a Select mittee. A writer in the Richmond y strongly urges this mea- The plan is for the Confed- Government to seize the cot- give the owner a receipt for the price t 12 1-2 cents a pound, selling it to overnment of France or to dealers in nd, and let the purchasers see to portation. The loan of the French rs may have something to do with cheme.

. Montgomery's Lectures.

have been requested to state that Mr. gomery, late of Vicksburg, whose quali- a lecturer are well known and appre- in portions of the Northwest, will in Beloit, Wis., 13th inst.; Janesville 14th inst.; and at Fort Atkinson on the All will recollect the sufferings which ontgomery and his family were compel- undergo, while a resident of Vicksburg, count of his determined loyalty, and he will be greeted with full and appre- audiences. No man deserves better loyal public.

South Carolina.

ll to amend an act entitled an act to or- nd supply negro labor for coast de- in compliance with requisitions of the nment of the Confederate States, and to rize and direct the Governor to proceed lish negro labor under said act, is be- South Carolina Legislature, now in n at Columbia. In precisely what way negro labor for coast defense" is to be nized" does not appear. We suppose groes are to be employed on fortifica- &c., along the coast. At all events, Carolina is to be defended by the aid roes. And if Beauregard may employ s in raising rebel works to defend the why should not Gen. Hunter employ s to scale those defenses? If black may work Beauregard's artillery, why they not work Hunter's cannon?

the Republicans Elected ir U. S. Senator in the New rk Legislature.

mode of electing U. S. Senator in New was this: The Republican caucus nomi- Gov. Morgan, and the Democrats Eras- orning. In the Senate there is a clear lican majority. In the House there is 64 to 64, counting Callicott, the Speak- h the Democrats. When the ballot was in the House, the Republicans cast our votes for Morgan—but one more ecessary. Callicott voted for Dix, and ced his determination to stick to him. second ballot the Republicans voted allicott for Dix, thus giving him sixty- tes, and nominating him. The Senate, meantime, nominated Morgan. The ouses having nominated different per- n accordance with the constitutional ment a joint Convention was held, and Convention—the Republicans having ajority in the Senate—Morgan was . Fernando Wood wanted the Demo- aucus nomination, as an indorsement, e Albany regency said no. Wood g- twenty votes from New York, but not get a single country member to t him. So he went under—and he nd breathed threatenings and slaugh- inst the regency, when they should call upon his party in New York city 000 majority. The rural districts don't Vood. His strength lies in the Five and similar localities of the metropolis.

ngo Working Men's Association.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 3, 1863.

e House yesterday a petition was pre- by Mr. Eastman, from the Working Society of Chicago, and signed by a umber of leading citizens, praying that ge for the instruction of mechanics e established in Chicago, and that a f the lands donated by Congress for ional purposes, be set apart for this e. The following is a copy of the pe-

General Assembly of the State of Illinois: [illegible]—Whereas, at the last session of ss a certain grant of public lands was made several States for educational purposes ed in said grant, subject to the acceptance same by the Legislatures of the several

Whereas there is no school established in te expressly for the instruction of mechan- engineering, architecture, drafting and the her arts, a thorough knowledge of which obtained only from competent and skillful ;

[illegible] Chicago is a great centre for the of railroads, and is rapidly increasing in y branches of manufactures which find a in every town in the State, and which be- matter of interest to every purchaser, both ce and quality;

fore, the undersigned, comprising the tee of the Workingmen's Association of , appointed to petition your honorable d citizens without distinction of party, your honorable body to set apart such of said grant of lands, or such part of the of the same, as in your judgment may be y for the establishment and maintenance ge in Chicago, for the instruction of me- in the State.

etition was referred to the Committee cation.

ITAN CANE SEED.—We call attention dvertisement of C. Cory & Sons, Lima, our issue of to-day. We have had oc- to speak often and emphatically of cess of those gentlemen in the manu- of syrup and sugar—at first from nese and latterly from the Otaheitan ne. They gave marked attention to ltivation and manufacture of the latter ring the past year, and established its ting pre-eminence beyond a doubt. We our possession a sample of sugar made his cane last year, which is equal in espect to any brown sugar ever sold in rket. The Messrs. Cory raised them- the seed which they offer, and they t to be genuine, and of the very best We can safely commend to the at- of all interested, the Otaheitan cane ered to the public by these gentlemen.

D. BRIGHT'S WIFE A TRAITOR —The Starkville (Miss.) *Banner*, of y 17th, says it has just learned from a and authentic source, and accords edence to the report, that Senator 's wife, of Indiana, crossed General lines in possession of sealed dispatch- eff. Davis; the contents of which, as ced, solicit the Confederate Govern- o receive into its Confederation the of Illinois and Indiana, and in fact all es west of the Mississippi.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1863. NUMBER 189.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The People of Nashville Propose to "Clean It Out," if it Assembles There.

[From the Nashville Union, 4th.

The mails brought us the following news some days ago:

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29—SENATE.—Mr. Brown of Wells introduced a resolution demanding that Congress shall provide for a convention of all the States; that in the event of the present Congress failing to provide for such a convention, the State of Indiana will invite every State in the Federal Union, including the so-called Confederate States, to meet delegates from the State of Indiana in convention, at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 1st of June, 1863; each State to send as many delegates said convention as shall equal the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State is entitled in the Congress of the United States, and providing for the election of delegates to said convention from Indiana, on the first Monday of April next; also the delegates to have $5.00 per day mileage out of the State Treasury, &c.

The above comes to us by telegraph. Nashville has had quite enough of treason enacted within her limits in the last two years, and desires no more, and, God being willing, intends to submit to no more.

Now let Mr. Brown, of Wells, and his Copperhead brothers, come on to Nashville on the 1st of June, 1863. Let them meet here as Representatives, such fellows as Vallandigham, Cox, Voorhees, Goudy, Merrick, Jesse Bright—Wayward Sisters—Van Buren, Powell, Brooks, of the *Express*, Saulsbury, Fernando Wood, Isham G. Harris, Sterling Price, Benjamin, Toombs, Cobb, Rhett; in short, invite the Richmond Congress. This last could be safely done without serious damage to the political reputation of the whole body, and would only be an addition in numbers and talent, not in treason or political meanness. Let them all come, we have several regiments of loyal East Tennesseans here just now, that would be glad to meet such an assembly, as would the Union men of Tennessee. These loyal East Tennesseans, who have been driven from their homes whose wives and children, left behind, have been insulted, their property pillaged, their farms robbed, their homes desolated, their friends sent off to Southern prisons, where they now languish and die, fed upon rotten pork. Many of their companions died while wandering through the mountains, going into Kentucky, many hung upon railroad lines to be seen by passengers, themselves proscribed and exiled, never again to to see their mountain homes, save by the success of the Federal arms, or some such ignominious contrivance, as this convention could effect—terms that no man who had one particle of self respect could accept. Rather than such terms, better far, would be a social and political hell. Come on, gentlemen, these men would be in good mood to entertain you at the capitol of the State. Now, after a long absence, they have been enabled to get thus near home. You are fortunate in the selection of Nashville, as a suitable place at which to hold this convention. The graves of Jackson and Polk being here, doubtless aided you greatly in selecting this place, and then, too, we have a large number of Union refugees from various counties of Tennessee, men who have witnessed conscription, who have been tried before Vigilance Committees, whose property has been the prey of marauding cavalry, whose houses have had guards placed over them to see that the women did not communicate with the husband or son, who had fled to the woods to avoid death or a Southern prison, many of these men have been robbed, too, of their money and watches, when they ventured beyond Federal pickets to catch a glimpse of their homes or receive a message from their wives and daughters informing them of the last robbery—the last threat or the destitution to which the family were daily coming. Those would constitute an audience worthy of the grandest orator among you.

Such a convention would be more memorable in the history of the nation, than any assemblage of traitors that ever met at Nashville or elsewhere, and we doubt not great good would come of it.

NEWS FROM ROSECRANS' ADVANCE.

Capture of Three Hundred Rebels.

CONSCRIPTS TAKING THE OATH.

[From the Louisville Journal, 6th inst.]

By the train from Nashville last evening we have gratifying intelligence from the army of the Cumberland. The Nashville *Union* of yesterday says that gentlemen who left Murfreesboro on Tuesday morning represent the army as enjoying excellent health and exuberant spirits. Gen. Rosecrans has recovered from his indisposition. Quite a number of interesting events have happened on our front within the past week.

Last Saturday Kennett's cavalry, while scouting, came unexpectedly on Wheeler's brigade of cavalry while the latter were being paid off at Rover, a little village on the Shelbyville and Nolensville road, eighteen miles from the former town. A brief hand-to-hand sabre fight ensued, which terminated in the complete route of the rebels, who left on the field twelve killed, about the same number of wounded, and 300 prisoners in our hands. A few of our soldiers were wounded, but we did not lose a man.

On the same day Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' division entered Shelbyville. A fight or skirmish occurred, but our informant had heard no particulars. There were but few rebels there.

Last Thursday 100 conscript soldiers came into Murfreesboro, and voluntarily surrendered themselves, declaring their attachment to the Union, requesting the privilege of taking the oath. They all live between Nashville and Murfreesboro. On Friday 200 more followed their example.

They say that thousands of Bragg's army would leap at the opportunity of doing the same thing. The Tennesseeans are nearly all heartily disgusted with the rebellion, and detest Bragg as a tyrant and a brute. He will, in all probability, be shot by his own soldiers in his next battle, as it is understood that a number of the soldiers have pledged themselves to put him out of the way on the first occasion.

Bragg is believed to be preparing to cross the Tennessee river as soon as possible.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUERILLAS.—It is said that the guerilla bands under Wheeler, Forrest, and Starnes meditate an attack upon our forces at Gallatin, Tenn. The Nashville *Union* of yesterday says that a rebel of that city, who had excellent opportunities to know, informed a citizen of Nashville on Tuesday that the guerilla chieftains mentioned above had arranged their plans to cross the Cumberland at Harpeth Shoals on Monday, and that it was their design to proceed immediately to Gallatin.

REBEL PRISONERS.—Prisoners continue to arrive at Nashville in squads. We learn from the *Union* of yesterday, that ninety-seven arrived from the vicinity of Murfreesboro, on Tuesday, among whom were Colonel Clinton Douglas, of Sumner county, Tenn., four Captains, and four Lieutenants, the remainder being non-commissioned officers and privates. Col. Douglas, a Captain and a Lieutenant belonged to Wheeler's cavalry.

Affairs in Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 23, 1863.

We are disturbed about the action of the North Carolina Legislature. Have we not trouble enough with the Yankees, without wrangling at home? Our hope is that the good sense of the people of North Carolina will avert the impending trouble, and keep that powerful and patriotic State in line with her sisters.

The Quartermaster General's report shows that we have 200 Generals, 163 Brigade Quartermasters, 100 Brigade Commissaries, 500 Chaplains, 320 companies of artillery, 16 regiments of cavalry and 481 regiments of infantry. In the navy we have 4 Admirals, 10 Captains, 31 Commanders, 100 First Lieutenants, 25 Second Lieutenants, 20 Masters in line of promotion, 12 Paymasters, 40 Assistant Paymasters, 22 Surgeons, 15 Passed Assistant Surgeons, 30 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Engineer-in-Chief, 13 Engineers, 20 Passed Midshipmen, 106 Acting Midshipmen, &c., and 500 seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, boys, firemen and coal heavers.

The loan tendered by French bankers is seventy-five millions of francs; the terms are not yet divulged. Some think this loan, if received, will affect the price of real estate.

Gen. Lee, it is said, has gone to North Carolina.

The repeal of so much of the Exemption law as relates to persons in charge of twenty slaves, passed the House yesterday by a unanimous vote, and it is thought will go through the Senate as easily. This feature of the law has occasioned more feeling in the rural districts than city people have any idea of. Other modifications of the law will be made, but to what extent and in what direction is not clear.

The subject of retaliation also occupies the attention of Congress. Mr. Mosely, of the *Whig*, makes some remarks on retaliation, and closes by saying: "It is one of those subjects which we should prefer to be determined, if possible, by the officers of our army. As civilians, we would be silent."

The great total of the produce loan is $7,631,644. This embraces only the cash subscriptions and the sale of produce, consisting principally of cotton. In addition to this, about 5,000 bales, estimated at $250,000, have been purchased by the Government for bonds. So the entire amount realized to this time from subscriptions to the loan, is $7,882,044, or nearly one-third of its whole amount. The cost of collecting these subscriptions has been only $10,000, or less than one-third of one per cent.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 28, 1863.

In the Senate, Mr. Phelan of Mississippi introduced a bill for condemnation to the public use of all cotton within the Confederate States. Referred to a select committee.

Several Yankee gunboats went up the Nassau River, Fla., a few days since, to get some lumber. The lumber was burned by our people, and the boats were attacked by our troops and about thirty of the Yankees killed. No loss on our side.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bad Look for the Canal Bill.

BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

The Financial Controversy

Matters in Congress, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1863.

The friends of the Illinois and Michigan and Erie ship canals were again disappointed to-day by further delay on bringing the matter to a vote.

In the House the whole day was consumed in debate. Carey A. Trimble, Porter and Thad. Stevens all made short and pungent speeches against it; Vallandigham did the same.

Washburne replied with considerable asperity to these speeches, and then called the previous question. The enemies of all then moved an adjournment. The friends wanted an immediate vote, but were outnumbered by a small majority. This is thought not conclusive, though it looks badly for the success of the bill. Its chances appear decidedly worse to-day than they have hitherto, though its friends still say they can carry it. A strong lobby is energetically at work for it.

The reception of Gen. Burnside in the House to-day was peculiarly noteworthy, as evidence of the confidence and esteem he still enjoys. Members gathered around him to pay their respects, in great crowds, till half the members seemed to have deserted their seats for the lobby, where he stood. It has been a long time since any man was so heartily and enthusiastically received. He had been under examination before the Committee on the Conduct of the War before visiting the House. His reception in the Senate was scarcely less cordial.

The Senate was occupied to-day over the Missouri emancipation.

Advices as to one of our rams having run the Vicksburg blockade are such as to lead to a belief that the effect of the achievement will be more important than at first sight.

It appeared during the House debate to-day that Trimble denounced the recent statement as to the immense preponderance of Northwestern trade going East, and gave statistics to show that a larger proportion of Northwestern products, in time of peace, found an outlet via New Orleans than via New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* telegraphs:

There were two circles of blockading ships off Charleston harbor. The outer one, in deep water, was seven miles from Fort Sumter, and the inner one was upon the bar. Sailors in the Navy Department are certain that the rebel iron-clads went down only to the latter. They were not calculated for the deep and rough water beyond; and it is declared that they did not go near to or menace the second or outer line of large blockaders.

Gen. Rufus King has been appointed Military Governor of Norfolk, Va., *vice* Viele, who will be transferred to a more active command.

The N. Y. *Times'* Washington special says: The House Committee of Ways and Means had informally under consideration to-day the Senate's amendments to the Finance bill. The Committee accept them all, except the reduction of legal tenders. They will insist on $300,000,000, but allow the Secretary to judge of the necessity of their issue.

The Senate Finance Committee and Secretary Chase are in entire accord now, relative to the Finance bill. The views of the House Committee of Ways and Means are also daily approximating nearer and nearer to those of the Senate. The Finance Committee of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means will probably agree in recommending a tax of at least ½ per cent. on all speculative transactions in gold.

The Spanish Minister here has received a royal decree from Madrid, announcing that passports from foreigners will not be required hereafter in travelling through Spanish dominions.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: The case of Gen. Buell has been concluded, and the findings of the court transmitted to the President.

Theophilus Gares, formerly Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio, has been appointed Assistant Judge Advocate General in this city, with the rank of Major.

Don Piatt has been appointed Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A Washington special says that the Government has received no official dispatches relative to the late affair at Charleston Harbor.

Postmaster Blair will soon issue an order requiring all foreign postage to be paid in Canada.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It is believed that the Senate will confirm none of the Brigadier Generals which are before it, except those who have earned a star by military conduct, and who are hearty supporters of the Government and its war policy.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate for confirmation, Brig. Gens. Milroy, Oglesby and Wilcox to be Major Generals, and Col. Emory of the 17th Massachusetts, to be a Brigadier General.

Gen. Burnside was to-day examined by the committee on the conduct of the war, and was afterward accompanied by them to each House of Congress, where he was warmly welcomed privately by the members.

FROM LANSING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 7, 1863.

A large number of petitions from the Board of Supervisors, Township Boards and City Councils, have been presented in both branches of the Legislature, asking for the passage of a law legalizing their action in issuing a tax for volunteer's bounty money. The Military Committee are preparing a bill for that purpose. There are many difficulties in the way, and some doubts exist as to the passage of such a bill. There is no doubt but that if a section be perfected and passed it will meet the wishes of the people.

The war has increased the amount of legislation necessary at this time by at least one-half over what it would have otherwise been, and the probabilities are that the Legislature will not adjourn before the middle of March.

Nothing of general importance transpired in either House to-day. In the House most of the forenoon was consumed on the special order, being the resolutions on the state of the Union. Mr. Beakes (Dem.) from Washtenaw occupied the floor up to the time of adjournment, and will close his speech to-night.

The Committee on Federal Relations in the Senate have reported a set of resolutions in lieu of all upon the state of the Union, which were referred to them. They will probably be made the special order for Monday next.

The treasonable articles in late numbers of the Detroit *Free Press* have awakened much indignation, not only among Republicans, but also among others, and it is altogether probable that some notice will be taken of the matter by the literal members of the Legislature in their official capacity.

The Board of Trade of Detroit have sent in a memorial asking for an act of incorporation.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Feb. 7, 1863.

The Legislative sessions to-day were brief. The absence of several Republicans gave the Democrats a temporary majority in the Senate, and President Spooner being away they improved the chance to elect Sat. Clark President *pro tem*, he voting for himself. The Democrats first attempted to make an election for the remainder of the session, which the Republicans resisted by parliamentary tactics till the Democrats compromised by delaying the election till Spooner's return. The Democrats voting for Clark, after his disloyal utterances the other day, is a bad sign.

In the Assembly several members obtained leave of absence. Mr. Rountree was sworn and took his seat, from which Harms was ousted.

Mr. Sharpstein (Dem.) introduced a bill to repeal the law allowing soldiers to vote.

The bill for continuing the work on the capitol was considered and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The 25th and 30th regiments paraded in the city to-day, making a fine appearance, in compliment to Gen. Elliot, of Pope's staff, who has been commanding the Department of the Northwest, but leaves for the East. The headquarters of the Department of the Northwest will be removed to Milwaukee on Monday, where Gen. Pope takes command in person.

Information has been received here that a loafing and drinking officer of a new Wisconsin regiment, who had scarcely been with his men at all, by order of Gen. Rosecrans was mustered out from date of being mustered in, the General not being able to learn that he had rendered the United States any service.

The 34th Wisconsin, heard from at Columbus, Kentucky, Friday the 5th, are well and in good spirits.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1863.

The Copperheads of this county, supposing that their Sheriff had packed a Grand Jury to their liking, have been engaged all the present week in an attempt to secure indictments against the publisher of the *State Register* for divers alleged libels against prominent leaders in their party. The test votes were taken to-day, after a stormy session, and the Copperheads were defeated at all points. At this writing they are swearing a good deal worse than the army in Flanders.

Advices received here, from Fort Randall, state that five lodges of the Santees are on their way to the fort, for the purpose of delivering themselves up to the Commandant of that post. They are represented as in a starving condition, which is doubtless the cause of their surrender. At Fort Pierce the authorities refused to receive them, deeming it imprudent to allow any of the hostile Indians within the garrison; and furthermore, having no provisions to give them.

Lieut. James Bacon of Dakota, with a squad of men, (cavalry,) had been sent from Fort Randall to meet the Indians and escort them into the fort.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7, 1863.

The anti-Brown emancipationists at Jefferson City, having tried Glover and Broadhead, to-day nominated Judge Breckinridge, who received some of the Phelps votes, which gave him sixty votes. He was then withdrawn, and Glover re-nominated, but not elected. The propositions to compromise between Brown and anti-Brown emancipationists have failed. The *Democrat's* special says a scheme is on foot to elect Henderson and Phelps.

Two companies of the 37th Iowa regiment have been ordered to Belleville to prevent any riot on account of the coal miners' strike.

An attack by guerillas on a train of Government wagons, between Rolla and Houston, on Wednesday morning, was repelled by the guard. One rebel was killed and a sick soldier belonging to the 94th Illinois slightly wounded.

The river between this city and Cairo will probably be open to-morrow. Several boats are announced to leave for Memphis immediately.

ARREST OF G. F. TRAIN.

He is Allowed Half an Hour to get out of Missouri, and he Gets Out.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7, 1863.

Geo. Francis Train was arrested by the Provost Marshal in St. Louis to-day, and was given half an hour in which to leave the State. He wisely accepted the privilege, and no doubt is now on his way to Dixie where he declares he intends to go. Loyal men wish him a speedy journey. He evidently intends to represent to the rebels that he has been a great martyr, and that he ought to be given some high office.

Sad Disaster at Toledo.

Fire and Loss of Life by Falling Walls.

TOLEDO, Feb. 7.—A fire this morning destroyed the store No. 61 Summit street, occupied by Griswold & Co., for a coffee and spice mill. The falling walls demolished an adjoining building, occupied by Messenger & Bond, as a wholesale boot and shoe warehouse. A number of persons were buried in the ruins. Five bodies have already been recovered, and it is feared more will be found. Several persons were also severely wounded. Griswold & Co's loss is $30,000, which is insured for $16,000. Messenger & Bond's loss is $8,000, covered by insurance.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

No Quorum in the Senate on Saturday.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7.—There being no quorum in the Senate, no business was done. The Sergeant-at-Arms could not find the absentees. The doors were locked all the forenoon.

In the House an attempt was made to take up the joint resolution to have a recess till June, by Smith of Union, but failed.

Sundry private bills were read, and a debate took place on the black laws. Mr. Throop, of Chicago, made a capital speech in opposition.

The Republicans have determined never to let the peace resolutions pass.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebel Iron-Clad Merrimack No. Two—Richmond still Fortifying.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—By an arrival at Suffolk from Richmond we learn that the new Merrimack is now lying between seven and eight miles below Richmond. It is pierced for two guns on each side, and will carry one forward and aft. The vessel is pronounced by many as a failure, while others are confident of its success.

Two other iron-clads are in process of construction there.

The rebels are throwing up earthworks in every direction, for the defense of the rebel Capital.

FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Morgan Reported to be Moving on Lexington, Ky.—Shelbyville, Tenn., Reported Captured by Rosecrans.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—Rumors, not traceable to any authority, prevail that Morgan's force in Kentucky contemplate a raid on Lexington, and the banks and business men there have gathered their money and valuables preparatory to an escape.

It is also reported that Shelbyville, Tenn., has been captured by Federal troops.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.—Gen. Davis' division, with cavalry and artillery, has been sent to intercept the rebels who attacked Fort Donelson under Morgan.

We buried 135 rebels at Donelson. The rebel Gen. Forrest was wounded.

From Galveston and Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Advices from Galveston, via Havana, give Commodore Bell's proclamation to foreign consuls, notifying them and all foreign subjects, and all others concerned, that Galveston is liable to be attacked any day by the United States forces. Twenty-four hours will be given for the innocent and helpless to withdraw.

The reported defeat of the French in Mexico proves to have been a Mexican rumor.

At last advices the French siege trains were advancing towards Orizaba, from which point a column was to move to co-operate with columns from Jalapa. Both columns are to unite at a point four leagues distant from Puebla, where stout resistance was anticipated.

Reported Defeat of the French Army in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Advices from Dominica, West Indies, 19th January, state that the United States steamer San Jacinto had called there to inquire after the Alabama.

The British war ship Vesuvius, at Bermuda on the 27th of January, reported that the French army had been defeated in their attack on Puebla, Mexico, and had lost 3,000 men.

New Troops for Texas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The *Post* says: we understand that Col. J. B. Heman, of this city is to be authorized to raise a brigade in the loyal States to proceed as soon as possible to Texas. Several regiments from New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have already made application to join Heman's expedition.

From Banks' Expedition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The *World's* correspondent with Gen. Banks' expedition writes that Farragut's fleet is so diminished that it will not be possible to attack Port Hudson until reinforced.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

ANOTHER REBEL GUNBOAT.

Affairs at Vicksburg.

Burning of the Gunboat Glide.

Narrow Escape of a Poor Contraband.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5, via CAIRO, Jan. 7, 1863.

There is little to be added to the news sent yesterday, and that not as early as the running of the blockade by the ram Queen of the West, sent by telegraph. There was some little skirmishing on the Louisiana shore, opposite Vicksburg, last Friday, in which we lost one man. The enemy's loss is unknown.

Affairs in the army there are not in a very good condition. The men want their pay, and want to have something to do besides burying their own comrades who die from disease contracted by want of work, exposure and *ennui*. I have it that as high as a hundred die daily of diarrhea. I trust this is an exaggeration. By all means have the soldiers paid off before undertaking a desperate battle that must be fought before Vicksburg can be ours.

It is given out as a warning, not as a threat, but it should be heeded, that the rebels have a gunboat lying at the levee at Vicksburg, said to have been brought from the Red River country. The boat is clearly to be seen with the aid of a good glass.

Thomas H. Yeatman, special agent of the Treasury Department, has made another seizure of cotton—twenty bales—coming up on the steamer Rockett from Helena. Some army officers interested in the cargo, say no person can now obtain a permit to transport cotton on the river until the military report the river open and safe for commercial navigation When Gen. Gorman shall be relieved of his command at Helena, as he soon will be, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., will probably be his successor, not Gen. Tuttle, as stated by the *Times* correspondent here.

The U. S. light draught gunboat Glide, Capt. Dahlgren, commanding, late from the battle at Arkansas Post—through which it passed without injury—while lying at the naval wharf boat, her machinery undergoing some needed repairs, took fire this morning at six o'clock. The flames were early discovered and every attempt made to save her, but of no avail. She had to be cast loose, and was towed into the stream, exploding. The tugs had to leave her, when she floated down the Ohio, bomb shells bursting, cannon going off and flames spreading over the wood work, presenting a sad but terribly sublime spectacle, witnessed by hundreds of citizens from the levee. When too dangerous to go alongside, it was discovered that a colored woman remained on board. Three persons had been taken off already, but no one dare go to the rescue of the poor contraband, and she set up a most horrifying screeching and screaming, freshened by every explosion and increase of danger. When opposite the fort, the Glide was blown upon the Kentucky shore, and soon after her magazine exploded, all but her hull being burned and sunk—the colored woman still hanging to the wheel astern. It was supposed she must have been lost. Just before noon, however, a tug was signaled from the Kentucky shore, and some woman discovered her alive about half a mile above the point where she had disappeared. Her only injuries were strained lungs and frost-bitten feet. The fire was never built that could burn that contraband. Her escape is most miraculous. The Glide is a total loss. There were no fires in her furnaces, excepting to warm deck hands and negroes upon her. From this fire it is supposed that the flames communicated to combustibles in the hold.

CAIRO, Feb. 7.—The steamer Jennie Deans arrived this morning from Vicksburg, which place she left on the 1st. She brings the remains of Capt. Mason Sutherland, of company E, 113th regiment Illinois Volunteers, who died on the 24th ult. His body is in charge of Lieut. U. R. Burlingham, who informs me that the number sick in the army near Vicksburg is not less than 10,000. He thinks, however, that most of them are improving. The cause of this extensive indisposition, he thinks, is the great length of time they have been kept cooped up on board the transports.

Nothing of importance was transpiring. There is no truth in the report that the Carondelet had run the blockade and was at the mouth of the canal; neither is it possible that any demonstrations will be made soon.

The transports were kept at Young's Point, where most of the troops are encamped, to take them on board in case the water should break through the levee, which is feared.

An expedition of boats had started for Lake Providence, to look for a place through which boats may pass to the Mississippi below Vicksburg. It is said there is a bayou leading from the lake to the river thirty miles below Vicksburg, which, it is believed, is navigable for boats at this stage of water. Lake Providence is on the Louisiana side, above Young's Point, and is entered from the bend of the river known as Lake Providence Bend.

The draft gunboat Glide, Capt. Dahlgreen, (R. A. Turner, executive officer,) took fire in her hold this morning at about 6 a. m., and was soon consumed. She was towed into the stream by a tug, and allowed to float to the Kentucky shore, where she sunk in shallow water. Her battery of six 24-pounders, engines and other iron works will be recovered. She was formerly a stern-wheel transport, and was remodeled at Cincinnati. She came up from the squadron about one week ago, and was undergoing repairs. She was laden with subsistence and ordnance stores, and the loss is estimated at $60,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1863.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an increased appropriation for land offices in Kansas.

The House bill, to promote the efficiency of the Commissary Department, was passed.

Mr. COWAN presented a memorial from W. Cornell Jewett, for the admission of Colorado into the Union as a State.

Mr. HARRIS presented a memorial from the merchants and importers of New York, praying that legal tender notes may be used for paying customs.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the condition of the army of the Potomac, both officers and men, and to consider what measures are necessary in order to promote its efficiency, increase the mutual confidence of the officers and men, and to secure from all an unwavering and soldier-like devotion to the declared policy of the Government, with power to send for persons and papers.

Laid over.

A bill for emancipation in Missouri was taken up.

Mr. WILSON of Mo. moved to strike out $20,000,000 and insert $25,000,000 in the appropriation. Rejected—yeas 2, nays 26.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. then offered an amendment extending the time of emancipation for three years.

Mr. CARLISLE of Va. hoped the amendment would prevail, that the people of that State might have time to exercise civil rights in those portions where they were free from guerillas and rebels. It was found impossible to exercise sufferage. He alluded to McNeil's execution of guerillas.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Mo. said he had been told by Gen. McNeil that the guerillas he executed were paroled prisoners with arms in their hands, and were, therefore liable to be shot.

Mr. CARLISLE of Va. thought the facts in the case would be beneficial to the country, but he was anxious that a full vote should be had on this question, and more time allowed for it than two months. Such had been the military terror that in Virginia not one man in three had voted on the bill proposing a division of the State.

Mr. WILLEY of Va. replied that by military influence thousands had voted, and he doubted if there was an authenticated instance where a man was deprived of suffrage. His colleague did injustice the the Missouri bill by such a statement.

Mr. CARLILE asked his colleague if he did not know that 45,000 votes were polled in the late Presidential election, and but 19,000 in the State election?

Mr. WILLEY said that at the latter election the Northwest had some 8,000 or 12,000 soldiers in the field, who did not vote. Some counties also did not vote because the rebel soldiers held them; but 19,000 brave and undaunted Union men did vote.

Mr. POWELL contended that the last election was carried by the bayonet, and a full, free vote could not now be had in the State.

Mr. WILSON, of Mo., at some length favored his amendment. Twelve months was too soon for abolishing slavery in Missouri, and entailing on the people all the vast consequences that would follow. He desired a vote of the people of the State on this important point with time enough to consider it.

The amendment was agreed to—8 to 27.

Mr. DAVIS of Ky. argued at great length against the bill. He said at the interview of the Border State Senators and Members of Congress with the President, the latter explaining his gradual emancipation scheme, did not pretend that it was constitutional or practicable, but he desired an amendment to the Constitution to embrace it.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the Illinois and New York Ship Canal bill.

Mr. KELLOGG thought its discussion would not change a vote, but he wished to show that as early as 1787 the question was agitated of connecting the waters of the Gulfs of St. Lawrence and Mexico. Referring to the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. Kellogg said the author of it (Mr. Conkling) no one would suppose had lived on a line of railroad which had during the last year made five millions on a capital stock of thirteen millions, judging from that gentleman's opposition to the bill. But great men would differ. In further advocacy of the measure, he said the Government was asked only to lend its credit, and the tolls of the Illinois and Michigan Canal now paid more than the interest on the $2,000,000 expended by Illinois on that work.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING explained, that the report of the Committee of Naval Officers, which had been attacked, was made pursuant to instructions from the House, to inquire as to the naval and military aspect of the work.

In the examinations before the Committee, no commercial rivalries were represented. He had made up his mind to vote against any measure which would cause to deviate either the money or the credit of the Government from what he conceived should be their exclusive employment, the crushing out, by force of arms, of this atrocious rebellion. Threats had been made against him in the city of New York and here because of his opposition to the bill. The influence of the press had been brought to the support of the measure in a manner almost unparalleled. The lobbies of this House were filled with paid advocates in violation of the rules, and this bill had been brought here in a fraudulent manner, irregularly and unauthorized by the Naval Committee.

M. OLIN, interrupting, said the statement was false in length and breadth, and he would meet the question either here or elsewhere. He pronounced the statement an unqualified falsehood. [Sensation.]

Mr. McPHERSON of Pa. claimed the right to make a personal explanation. As a member of the Military Committee, he was not willing to rest under the imputation that the reporting of the bill was unauthorized. The committee gave its consent to report the bill as a personal favor to five members thereof, a majority being opposed to the measure in every phase. The committee did not recommend a concurrence in the bill.

Mr. OLIN of N. Y. rose to a personal explanation.

Mr. CONKLING of N. Y. called him to order.

Mr. OLIN—As you have refused to yield the floor, I will call you to order.

Mr. CONKLING—There is no occasion to make threats on this floor.

Mr. OLIN—I simply rose to—

Mr. CONKLING, I call the member to order. He yesterday, in the course of his remarks, charged that the report of the Naval Committee was a tissue of misrepresentations and misstatements.

Mr. OLIN again rose. Whereupon

The SPEAKER said to him—No gentleman can interrupt another without his consent.

Mr. OLIN—I rose to a point of order. Permit me to state—

The SPEAKER—The gentleman on the right is entitled to the floor, and the chair will sustain him. He cannot be deprived of it without his consent.

Mr. CONKLING of N. Y. then proceeded to vindicate the report of the Naval Committee against the attacks that had been made upon it, and in opposition to the pending measure.

Mr. TRIMBLE of Ohio opposed the bill, denying that it was national in the sense suggested. The trade of the Mississippi River never amounted to more than that of all the northern lakes from the West.

Mr. DIVEN of N. Y remarked that the original design was to afford a passage for ships of war from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Michigan, in the event of a war with England, and make such provisions for defense as are now prohibited by treaty.

Mr. STEVENS of Pa., opposing the bill, said they had become so accustomed to give away money by millions, that no appropriation was considered to large to be passed. He characterized the scheme now pending as the most preposterous sham ever brought forward. Such navigation as was claimed being entirely out of the question.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio said this scheme proposed to strike a deadly blow at the interests of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, and of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Louisville; and while the people of these States are thus damaged, they are to be taxed for the scheme.

Mr. PORTER of Penn. entered his protest against the passage of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Ill. regarded the opposition of this measure as the most extraordinary toward the Northwest that he had ever seen exhibited. The bill was of greater interest toward the Northwest than any measure ever submitted to Congress. He had voted for the tariff by which the coffers of Pennsylvania were fattened. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad was earning $10,000,000 a year.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT BROOKLYN.

His Views of the Contest, of Butler, of Slavery, &c.

Mr. Phillips lately spoke to a crowded house in Brooklyn, and from his remarks we make the following pungent extracts:

Do you remember the boyish legend of the young man that went out to seek his fortune, and some favored fairy gave him a mill, by which, when he entered into trade, he could procure any amount of any product needed? He was only to wind it up, pronounce the charm,

"Grind, mill! grind, I say!
Grind, mill! grind away!

and instantly, whether he asked salt or sweet, cotton or silk, everything he asked, he had them. So he fixes up a large warehouse, places it in his private room, and commences business in the far-off East or South, where such events occur. But a neighbor watched the process and stole the mill. You recollect that is the way the legend explains the saltness of the sea. He got it on board his sloop, the thief weighed anchor, to carry to some other land the gift of the gods. Needing salt one day he set the mill on his quarter deck and repeated the charm. It ground out salt. It ground and ground and ground, sinking the ship with salt, and salting the sea, and is grinding to-day. Now free speech is that mill. It began to grind when the Puritans landed on the rock of Plymouth. It ground out Massachusetts; it ground out the Revolution; it ground out the Declaration of Independence; it ground out the Constitution; it ground out the Missouri agitation, that nearly broke the Union in halves; it ground out Kansas; it ground out Sumter; it ground out Fremont's proclamation on the plains of Missouri; it ground out Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation on the 1st day of January. He means to stop the salt in the bucket, but he cannot stop it. It is grinding to-day, it will grind forever; and Davis knows, and the whole South knows, that it will grind out a Union-making bondage and an aristocracy—must in the nature of things. Now, it is between those inherent and uncontrollable elements that the war goes on to-day. The ultimate future, therefore, is safe, safe for freedom, safe for Union.

Of Gen. Butler and his war policy, Mr. Phillips said:

He is the only General, in my mind, who has comprehended his office. From the first moment that he put on the shoulder-strap he has been convinced of this one thing: I am the government, and those are traitors. I am all right, and they are all wrong. Now our other Generals have acted on this principle: We are half wrong; they are half right. But Butler went down to New Orleans, and alone, alone of all our Major Generals, if he should die to-night, he can have it carved on his tombstone: I am the only American who has yet dared to hang a traitor. You see that act has great significance. I do not marshal my troops in the field to meet a belligerent. That is not government; that is battle. But I, standing in New Orleans as the government of the United States, say to this adverse party: England may recognize you, France may recognize you, the whole world may recognize you, but to me you are a felon and a traitor, and the gallows is your proper doom. In the same spirit he said to the natives of New Orleans: Every one of you deserve the gallows. Anything short of it is the pre-eminent grace of the Government. Now, this is not severity, this is not barbarism, this is not cruelty—this is law. If the Government exist, this is common sense. Either we are the Government and they are traitors, or they are another nation, and the war assumes other proportions and relations. The merit of Butler is, that never for a moment has he forgotten that he is the Government. Anything else is nothing but criminal. No foreigners and foreign ambassadors no international law, no chicanery, no confusion for a moment. When he said to a party of slaveholders in the St. Charles Hotel: "Gentlemen, you think there is a party in the North building you a bridge to go back to Washington upon; they cannot do it. I am a Democrat, came out of the most hunker wing of the Democracy; I am still a Democrat, but I tell you here privately, in the honesty of my heart, I tell you that I will burn every house in Louisiana, I will put every black man's hand on every white man's throat, before I pull down that banner and carry it back to Boston;" he showed that he understood the problem.

Of do-nothing Generals, Mr. Phillips said:

Why, we are so hungry in Boston that we even take up and make a hero of a General who never did anything. I entered Springfield the other day with General McClellan, in the same car, with a timid friend of mine, who was getting out of the cars, and heard twenty or forty guns fired for him, said: "I hope they wont hurt anybody;" and said I: "McClellan has never hurt anybody."

Of the propriety of employing negro citizens Mr. Phillips remarked as follows:

One of General Butler's staff says that the slaves of Louisiana are in such a condition that all the power of the continent cannot bring them back into slavery. If that is the way they feel, let them once get on their feet, a palpably recognized force, and we are beyond the reach of politicians. How can we assure ourselves that is the speediest. Put Butler at New Orleans, put Fremont at Newbern. Fremont's name will gather more negroes together within the same number of days, than any other twelve men on the continent.

The slave is the already educated loyalist who sees eye to eye with us, who understands by instinct the whole problem. Colonel Higginson, of the 1st Carolina regiment of volunteers, made up of negroes, writes to me: "My sergeants will discuss this question, and analyze it, and probe it to the bottom, predicate its nature as well as you or I could do." Instinct, that instinct which has made the slaveholder for seventy years the most sagacious of statesmen, which has made him feel at the distance of New Orleans that Boston was his foe, which has made him dread the northeast wind that blew across Massachusetts, that instinctive sagacity which has made him a statesman, the same instinctive sagacity in the slave makes him a loyalist. He believes in us because he knows he can believe in nothing else. We have in him the elements for a new state. Let us make up our minds to that.

The Unconscious Hero.

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.]

The notice, by the dailies, that Gen. Hooker desired to appoint George W. Smalley of the *Tribune*, on his staff, as an acknowledgment of the great merit of his report of the battle of Antietam, reminds us of a personal interview which we had with Gen. Hooker, which, in justice to Hooker and to Mr. Smalley, we feel it to be our duty to recite. The General was laid up with his wound, but on the occasion referred to, he was well enough to be bolstered in a chair, and was engaged in writing a letter. Our conversation soon turned to the battle of Antietam, when he referred with considerable enthusiasm, to what he characterized as the wonderful account of the battle given by the reporter for the *Tribune*. "It was a perfect reproduction of the scene and all its incidents," said he; "and it is a marvel to me how you writers can perform such tasks." I asked the General if he knew who the reporter of the *Tribune* was. "I saw him first upon the battle-field," was the General's reply. "I first noticed him when we were in the hottest portion of the battle early in the morning. My attention was then attracted to a civilian, who sat upon his horse, in advance of my whole staff; and though he was in the hottest of the fire, and the shot and shell were sputtering around us like so much hail, he sat gazing on the strife as steady and undisturbed as if he were in a quiet theatre, gazing at a scene upon the stage. In all of the experience which I have had of war, I never saw the most experienced and veteran soldier exhibit more tranquil fortitude and unshaken valor than was exhibited by that young man. I was concerned at the needless risk which he invited, and told one of my aids to order him in our rear. Presently all my aids had left me, on one service and another, whereupon, turning to give an order, I found no one but this young stranger at my side. I then asked him if he would oblige me by bearing a dispatch to Gen. McClellan, and by acting as my aid until some of my staff should come up. He rode off with alacrity through the hottest of the fire, returned with the answer, and served me as an aid through the remainder of the fight, till I was carried from the ground. "And his name, General?" "He was a young man recently from college, named George W. Smalley, and I am writing to him now."

Those who know the noble nature of Gen. Hooker, will therefore wonder but little that one of his first acts, when placed in chief command of the Army of the Potomac, was to ask to have George W. Smalley placed upon his staff.

The writer of this has never seen George W. Smalley, but he deems it a simple act of justice to relate this interview.

Mr. Smalley's deservedly famous account of the battle at Antietam, was written on the cars on the way from the battle-field to New York, after the loss of two night's sleep, and the exhausting excitement of the battle. All that is said of his gallantry on the battle-field is true. His horse was twice wounded, a Minie ball passed through his coat, grazing his body, and he was struck by a piece of shell. If he accepts a position on Gen. Hooker's staff, his bravery and intelligence will give him distinction.

New Advertisements.

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The above property would be exchanged for a GOOD FARM OF FROM 200 TO 300 ACRES, well improved, good buildings, water, timber and prairie, and well located in the State of Illinois or Southern Wisconsin, or would exchange for unimproved land, well located within 100 miles of Chicago, that would make a good grain and stock farm. Parties that want to

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WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for LOGAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 4156 Chicago, enclosing a stamp. de1-x637-3m-net

WANTED—A Girl.—One that can do plain sewing and come well recommended. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday mornings, at the Drug Store 90 Clark street. fe9-a877-1t

WANTED—Agents to sell and introduce a new and valuable improvement connected with the Kerosene Lamp and Oil business in all of the Northwestern states. For particulars inquire at N. P. Merrill's Lamp and Oil Store, 35 Randolph street. fe9 a879-1t

LOST.—A Long Fur Glove for the left hand; supposed to have been lost in or near the Post Office. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the "Voice of Masonry," 130 Clark street. [fe9-a867-1t] E. W. JONES.

LOST, LOST.—$2.00 Reward, will be paid for the recovery of a Black Lace Veil, lost Saturday afternoon, on Polk street. H. HARRINGTON, 18 Polk st. fe9-a866-1t

LOST.—A Black Memorandum Book, badly worn, containing a note against D. B. Smith, in favor of E. Bush, given at Olean, N. Y. for $18.00, some four years since; also, some dental accounts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to DR. E. BUSH, 134 Clark street, up-stairs. fe9-a862-3t

LOST.—This afternoon about 5 o'clock, a pocket-book, containing some $9 in bills, one Canada Dime and three blank papers. This belongs to a poor woman, who is very destitute. The finder will please leave it at 38 North Clark street, where it will be delivered to its rightful owner. fe9-a869-1t

FOUND.—A Fur Collar, on Randolph street, which the owner can have by calling at 173 South Water street, proving property and paying for this advertisement. fe9-a876-3t

BOY WANTED—At No. 117 Lake street. None need apply unless they can come well recommended. HARVEY & RAWSON. fe9-a869-1t

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., at the Masonic Temple, this (Monday) evening, Feb. 9th, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. H. G. CHASE, Secretary. fe9-a872-1t

FASHIONABLE CARDS.

Visiting, Wedding and Invitation Cards. Latest style, Kidder's Excelsior. Office at the Sherman House. Ladies wanting Cards done in elegant style will call in parlor to give orders. fe9-a868-1t

OTAHEITAN CANE SEED.—We offer for sale a SELECTED lot of the above-named seed, the PUREST in the market, and of PROVED VITALITY. We consider it just what our friends want to buy. Forward it by mail, postage paid, at one dollar per pound. Address C. CORY & SONS, Lima, Ind. fe9-a847-1t&w

FOR SALE—Two Wood Houses, (two stories) with lease of lot for a term of years, situated on Sangamon street, about 80 ft. from Madison street railway. Inquire at the office of GROVES & MORRIS, 12 South Canal street. fe9-a871 2t

FOR SALE—Real Estate. House and Lot, 25x125 feet deep, corner of Warren and Lincoln streets. Ten Acres of Land in Township 39, Range 13, on Western and Washington and Park avenue streets. Eight Acres near Oakley street. Five Lots on Twentieth street near Page street. Two Lots on the corner of Lincoln and Ewing streets. J. FORSYTH, fe9-a855-1m 134 Randolph street.

New Advertisements.

FOUND—A pair of Gold Spectacles, which the owner can obtain at this office. fe9-a8[illegible]-1t

BOARDING—A desirable suit of rooms, and a single room, can be obtained, with board, by applying at 45 Harrison street, two doors west of Wabash avenue. fe9-a863-1t

BOARDING—A few day boarders can be accommodated; also, a nice furnished front parlor for two gentlemen, can be obtained at 142 Wabash avenue. fe9-a873-3t

MATRIMONIAL—A young gent of youth and inexperience, wishes to open a correspondence with some young lady of intelligence, thinking that such an intercourse, properly conducted, would be highly beneficial to both parties. Please address CHAS. MORRIS, Post Office Box 1842. fe9-a866-1t

STORE TO LET.—289 South Clark street. Fixtures for sale. Inquire on the premises, or address "L," Box 318. fe9-a869-1t

THE BANK OF MONTREAL Agency in Chicago, is doing a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, buying and selling Exchange, receiving Deposits and collecting Commercial paper. Office 53 Lasalle street. fe9-a847-3w E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

TODD, DEXTER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 161 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. JAMES TODD. W. W. DEXTER. HARTWELL LINCOLN. [fe9-a841-1m]

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Hartwell Lincoln is this day admitted as a member of our firm. The name and style of the new firm will be Todd, Dexter & Co. fe9 a843 3t TODD & DEXTER. Chicago, February 7, 1863.

FOR SALE—By the subscribers, A large assortment of best Scotch Canvas, consisting of

Extra all Long Flax	Nos. IXX to 6	
do do Gov't contract	do	do
Navy Fine Flax	do	do
Navy Bolled	do	do
Bolted Tow	do	do

HAVILLAND, ROUTH & CO. Montreal, January 30, 1863. fe9-a846-3w

ARTIFICIAL EYES, EAR Drums, Sound Conductors, and other articles for the relief of the DEAF AND BLIND, may be obtained of Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist and Aurist, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. fe9-a845-1t

ATTENTION, Ellsworth Zouaves. Chicago Citizens Corps. The members and others wishing to join either of the above Companies, are requested to meet at the Armory, Garrett Block, on Monday Evening, Feb. 9th, at 8 o'clock. L. L. BRAND, Com. Ellsworth Zouaves; E. B. MYERS, Com. Chicago Citizens Corps. fe9-a878-1t

HOUSE FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK. A very desirable residence at Hyde Park is offered for sale. THE HOUSE IS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS, having 12 rooms, with large pantry and closets, well and cistern, water in the kitchen, cellar, with cemented floor under the whole house, good barn, ice house, wood shed, &c. There is 1½ acres of land, which is tastefully laid out and abundantly supplied with all kinds of SHRUBBERY, ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT TREES. Only three or four minutes walk from the depot. Apply to THOS. B. BRYAN, fe9-a853-3t Bryan Hall.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. I would exchange for Land Warrants—in Pocahontas, Sioux, Webster, Palo Alto or O'Brien Counties. Apply to HENRY W. RINGLAND, North Western Real Estate Agency, Room 1 Kingsbury Block, Chicago. fe9-a849-1t

FOR SALE. A first-class Dwelling House for sale at a great bargain, on the West Side, and in a good neighborhood. The house is now rented for $400 per annum. PRICE ONLY $3,500. House and Lot in a good neighborhood on the South Side. Only $1,425. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE. RESIDENCE LOT ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, 200 feet south of Ringgold Place. Lot 100x165. Price $50 per foot, one half cash and the balance in five years at 6 per cent. 45 feet on Michigan avenue, near Buena Vista street. Price $40 per foot. Seven lots on Hardin Place for $350 each. Apply to fe9-a892-1t PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

FOR SALE. TWO GOOD HOUSES, WITH LOTS, on Jefferson street, between Monroe and Adams, east front. Now renting for $600. Price $6,000—cash. 87½ feet on Warren street, near Union Park. Price $2,250—cash. 200 feet front (being four lots) on Ringgold avenue, east of Cottage Grove avenue; Price $30 per foot—cash. 80 feet east front on Wabash avenue, near Harmon Court. Price $400—cash. 124 feet south front on Randolph street, corner of Michigan avenue. Price $15,000. Improvements on a leased lot, with lease of lot for nineteen years, on Monroe street, between the Post Office and State street. Lot is 28x190, with alley on the side and rear. Price $1,700. Apply to fe9-a880-1t REES & SLOCUM, 86 Dearborn st.

THROAT DISEASES. Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, AND EARLY STAGES OF CONSUMPTION, Cured radically and permanently by a new system of treatment. DOCTOR AYER, (Late of Cincinnati) celebrated for his very remarkable success in these diseases, will receive patients daily at his rooms, 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Entrance on Randolph. The new system of cure has succeeded, even after all other modes of treatment have been tried in vain. As all throat diseases lead to consumption, and as pulmonary diseases terminate fatally, especially in spring and autumn, all who are afflicted should apply at once. Best of city references given. fe9-a865-1t

BANKING HOUSE OF JAMES BOYD, 38 CLARK STREET.

We quote

	Prem.
BANK OF STATE OF INDIANA	3½
KENTUCKY	1
IOWA	½
MISSOURI	par.
TENNESSEE	10 dis.

We can fill orders for American Gold, in large or small amounts, purchased at the New York Stock Board, by telegraph. Cotton buyers will do well to give us a call. fe9-a878-3tnet

GOOD BLANK BOOKS AT VERY LOW PRICES! We have a large assortment of first-class Blank Books, which were made by a Western firm who failed some time ago. The Books are in good order, and as we bought them at about half price, we will sell them at Great Bargains, either in large lots to dealers, or single books to consumers, as customers may desire. There are Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, &c., &c., bound in Russia, Sheep or Boards—almost any style desired. SAVE MONEY BY BUYING THEM. DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPAULDING, Printers and Stationers, 40 Clark street, Chicago. fe9-a856-1w

31,000. WE HAVE PUBLISHED OVER 31,000 Silver Lutes in three months, and the demand for the Book is so large that the Binders are unable to keep up with it. This new Book, by GEO. F. ROOT, for Day Schools, Academies, and Juvenile Classes, has been adopted in the public schools of Chicago, and various other cities East and West, and has been pronounced by teachers who have tried it, The Best Book of the Kind ever Published. Price 35 cents, or $3.60 per dozen. ROOT & CADY, fe9-a852-3tp&t 95 Clark street, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

NORTHWESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY, HENRY W. RINGLAND, Room 1, Kingsbury Block, Chicago. I have opened an office, as above, for the sale, on commission, of city property and Iowa and Illinois lands. Taxes paid and Land Warrants located in Iowa on carefully selected lands. Parties abroad, desiring lands sold, will address me through the Post Office, (Box 1882) giving a careful description of their lands and lowest cash price. Commissions reasonable. Some choice city property and Iowa and Illinois lands for sale as low as any in the market.

REFER TO
Brotherton & Kettleton, Bankers, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Geo. Greene, Attorney at Law, [illegible]
Charles C. Bonney, [illegible]
C. H. Allen, Superintendent of Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Henry S. Austin, Real Estate Att'y, Peoria, Ill.
Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., Bankers, Washington, D.C.
Wm. O. Ruggles, 18 Wall street, N. Y.
Levering Bros., Real Estate Agents, Lafayette, Ind.
Wm. Braden, Blank Book Manuf., Indianapolis, Ind.
Wm. C. Weir, Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. Mills, Attorney at Law, Dubuque, Iowa.
D. [illegible] Fink, Des Moines, Iowa.
Hon. John F. Duncombe, Attorney at Law, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
[illegible] Richards, Register U. S. Land Office, do do.
D. Re[illegible]ck, Genl. Ft. Ag't C. B. & Q. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.
James W. [illegible] Bosler, Real Estate Agent, Sioux City, Ia.

FOR SALE BY HENRY W. RINGLAND Real Estate Agent.

A large Hotel in Chicago.
House and Lot on West Washington—$[illegible]
House and Lot on Warren—$[illegible]
House and Lot on West Washington—$[illegible]
House and Lot on West Adams—$[illegible]
House and Lot on Josephine—$[illegible]
5 Houses and Lots on West Lake—$16,000.
House and Lot on Hubbard—$[illegible]
House and Lot on Desplaines—$7,[illegible]
House and Lot on Park avenue—$1,[illegible]
House and Lot on Wood—$600.
House and Lot on West Adams—$7,[illegible]
House and Lot on West Indiana—$1,[illegible]
House and Lot on Wabash avenue—$4,[illegible]
2 Houses and Lots on Wabash avenue—$15,[illegible]
House and Lot on North Wells—$1,[illegible]
House and Lot, cor Morgan and Hubbard—$[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

25x100 feet on Hubbard street.
50x125 feet in McReynolds' subdivision.
100 feet front, corner Hubbard and Lincoln.
[illegible]x115 feet corner Washington and Leavitt.
25x125 feet on Hubbard, between Wood and Lincoln.
100x220 feet, corner Wood and Hubbard.
100 feet front on Lincoln, between Hubbard and Kinzie.
100x125 feet, corner Washington and Oakley.
100x150 feet on Empire Slip.
100x100 feet, corner Indiana and Paulina.
17 Lots, each 25x120, on Johnson near Halsted.
25x125 feet, Block 18, near corner of Indiana and Wood, cheap.
40 acres, one mile South of City Limits—cheap.
20 acres, one mile South of City Limits, suitable for subdivision.
40 acres, one mile West of City Limits.
10 acres, half a mile West of City Limits.
6 acres near Lake Forest.
2 improved Farms in Cook county.
80 acres improved in Kane county—cheap.
A large quantity of improved and unimproved land in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana and Wisconsin.
Lands in various counties in Iowa, of all kinds and at very low prices.
Coal Lands in Illinois for sale at a bargain.

Northwestern Real Estate Agency, HENRY W. RINGLAND, Room 1, Kingsbury Block. fe9-a862-1t

FOR SALE. Business and Residence Property IN CHICAGO.

SOUTH SIDE.

Three residences on Wabash avenue. No. 153 State street, 100 feet front on Ridgely Place, near Michigan avenue. 4 Lots on Indiana-ave., near Rio Grande.

NORTH SIDE.

House No. 73 Chicago avenue; Lot 30x178. 100 feet front, on Division street, near Wolcott.

WEST SIDE.

Lots 21 and 22, Block 62, Warren street. House No. 174 Madison street, with lease of ground. House No. 346 Monroe street. House No. 138 South Green street. Lot 8, Block 4, 50x140, opposite Union Park. Elegant House on West Adams street, grounds 144x125. House and Lot on Kinzie street, near Curtis. A very desirable residence (brick) on Washington st. No. 6 Prairie street, two story house, and lot. Lots on West Lake, Reuben near Kinzie, and Coolidge streets. 2 Lots, fronting Union Park, to lease. 2 Houses and Lots on North Union street. Also, a large number of lots in various parts of the city, desirable for business and residence purposes.

FARMS.

A Farm in Lyons, Cook Co., 160 acres, all fenced, house, well watered and timbered. Two well improved farms in Jo Daviess Co., near [illegible] 840 acres of land at Gibson Station, M. C. R. R., with improvements. A fine, well improved farm, near Davenport, Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE.

$30,000 worth of the best business property in the city of Bloomington, for Chicago city property. Difference paid in cash. Several pieces of improved business property in Chicago, worth from $3,000 to $60,000, for sale. Will pay 10 per cent. on investment.

J. L. LEE, Real Estate Dealer, fe9-a838-1t 81 CLARK STREET.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BY HANSBROUGH & WHITE.

100x160 ft on Michigan avenue, near Ringgold Place. 79x180 ft corner of State and Old streets. 200x150 ft on Michigan ave., cor. Buena Vista st., east front. 200x190 ft on Wabash ave., cor. Buena Vista street. 100 ft on Prairie avenue, cor. Monterey street. 112 ft on Cottage Grove ave., cor. Monterey street. 50x98 ft on Prairie avenue, near North street. 50x106 ft cor. Harrison street and Third avenue. 25x125 ft on South Wells, near Van Buren street. 200x100 ft on Third ave., near corner Taylor. 3 blocks of 4 acres each, United States Bank Addition. 14 acres in half of south west qr. of sec. 10, T 38.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

Large Brick House, lot 100x125 ft, Ridgely Place and Third avenue. Good House of three rooms, (wood) lot 27x120 ft to an alley, between Calumet and Douglas avenues, on Ridgley Place. Brick Store, with dwelling attached, corner of State and Taylor streets. House and Lot on State street, near Taylor. Three Stores on State street, with dwellings above, on lot 100x100 to an alley.

WEST SIDE.

200x120 ft on Canal street, near Fargner. 25x125 ft on Elizabeth street, near Fulton. 75x160 ft on Fulton st, between Ann and Elizabeth sts. 80x150 ft on West Lake street, near Union Park. Three acres, West Harrison, between Aberdeen and Rucker. 160 Lots in Waller's Subdivision of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth streets. River Lot of 3 15-100 acres, 320 ft on South Branch, 1100 ft deep. Seven Lots 25x125 ft, Fulton, between Cornelia and Roby streets. 100x171 ft to an alley, cor. Ann and Elizabeth sts. 50x125 ft on Warren street, east of Hoyne. 50x180 ft on Elizabeth st., bet. Lake and Randolph. House and three lots on Fulton street, bet. Ann and Elizabeth streets. Block of four Stores on West Lake street, bet. Ann and Elizabeth streets.

NORTH SIDE.

100x110 ft corner of North Wells and Ontario streets, with two good dwellings on the same. Also—a well improved fruit farm of 30 acres adjoining the town of Niles, Mich. 430 acres near Jackson, Mich. part of it well improved. It also has 40 acres of good Cranberry marsh. 1200 acres good farming lands in Livingston county, near Railroad. 1160 acres in Iroquois county, five miles from the County Seat. 640 acres in Vermillion county, with a large list of valuable property in the city and country. Apply to HANSBROUGH & WHITE, fe9-a854-1t 82 Randolph street.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA, TO BE COMPLETED IN ONE MORE VOLUME, MAKING SIXTEEN IN ALL.

PRICE.

In Cloth	$3.00 each.
In Sheep	3.50 each.
In half morocco	4.00 each.
In half rus.	4.50 each.

After the publication of the sixteenth volume, which will be early in the ensuing month, the price will be increased 50 cents on each volume, so that those purchasing now will save $8.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

"In a few days the labors of the editors of the New American Cyclopedia will be finished. A task which has occupied for nearly six years, permanently, a staff of 25 able writers, besides a great number of occasional writers, is at last completed, and the event is one worthy of notice. The present work of Messrs. Ripley & Dana is the first original general Cyclopædia completed in this country. The publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., have invested $415,000 in this great literary venture. Of the literary execution of this work we, who have occasion to refer to it daily, can speak of it with satisfaction. The New American Cyclopædia is correct, full in its information, conveniently arranged for reference. The articles are concise and yet complete; and the work, continued and finished, as it has been, in the midst of a great civil war, is an honorable example of American thoroughness and enterprise."

Sold by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Publishers' sole Wholesale Agents for the Northwestern States. fe9-a[illegible]

RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION By AUGUSTIN COCHIN. Price $1.50.

The "North American Review" says of COCHIN'S RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION:

"It is more history, not argument or appeal, nor yet a selection of facts. [illegible] but such a book as a man with no heart would be compelled to make from the material furnished to his hand. [illegible] The only conclusions that can be drawn is that emancipation is entirely safe."

[illegible]

The Springfield "Republican" says: "It only requires to be looked into, to be recommended. Every American should look into it, and consider the facts [illegible] educated citizen."

One vol., 12 mo. Price $1.50.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., fe9-a857-3t 39 and 41 Lake street.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

EFFECT OF AN ARMISTICE.

The Copperheads are everywhere clamoring for an armistice with the rebels. Stop fighting, they say, recall the army home, send the fleet back to Northern seaports and call a convention to settle the terms of peace. This is saying, in different words, withdraw the army and grant the independence of the rebels; give up to them all South of Mason and Dixon, and seal the death warrant of the Union. An armistice is exactly what the rebels most want, as it secures to them the complete triumph of their secession and the downfall of the Union. A convention such as the Copperheads propose, could effect nothing more than to sign articles of agreement acknowledging the independence of the traitors, and covenanting the dismemberment of the Union on the line between the free and slave States. That would be the boundary under the auspices of a Copperhead armistice. The war cannot be renewed on the part of the Federal Government after a cessation of hostilities is declared for three or six months. Our soldiers would all go home, either by furlough or French leave, and could never be collected again unless to repel an actual invasion of the free States. Once a truce is made, the rebels can dictate their own terms and exact them. Of course the blockade would be raised at the moment an armistice is signed. Before six months the rebels would sell four hundred million dollars worth of cotton, sugar and tobacco to Europe, and take in exchange clothing, groceries, gunpowder, artillery, arms and equipments of every description, besides purchasing a navy of iron-clads to break any subsequent blockade, and to prey on our commerce. At the end of the truce, they would so far have rested and recuperated, and be so completely equipped and prepared for a renewal of the war that it would be regarded by all classes as madness to recommence the struggle and the effusion of blood.

Let it then be understood that every man who favors an armistice is advocating a dismemberment of the Union, and conceding the independence of the rebels. An armistice is the triumph of the rebellion.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. George H. Moore, librarian of the New York Historical Society, has done the country great service by the publication of a little historical *brochure*, in relation to the employment of negro soldiers in the armies of the Revolution of 1776. We referred to his labors when his volume first appeared; but public sentiment was not then ripe for entertaining the proposition to organize negro regiments, for completing the work that the Revolution commenced. Since, however, Congress has passed a law, the effect of which will be to put a large number of colored soldiers into the field, it is well, for satisfying the people who are afraid of innovation in a matter of such delicacy and importance, to glance at a few of the historical precedents that Mr. Moore furnishes; and for that purpose, we make, to-day, a somewhat lengthy quotation from his book, inviting for it the attention of our readers, who will assuredly have profound respect for what our fathers did. Mr. Moore is unquestioned authority in whatever concerns the history of the period to which he refers; and his facts must be accepted as conclusive.

THE SECESSION PRESS OF THE NORTH.

The secession press throughout the country is howling like a whipped cur, over the restraints which the Government has attempted to impose upon its treasonous fulminations. To hear its pitiful whinings, one would suppose it to be the subject of the most arbitrary and malicious tyranny—that its voice was the only patriotic voice in the country—and that for this reason, and this alone, it has been wronged, robbed and persecuted, as it professes to have been.

A vigorous and simultaneous attempt has been made nearly everywhere in these Northern States, to pile up political capital and sympathy out of this lachrymose condition of the Secesh affairs; but we much doubt whether any intelligent person, even among the extremist Democrats, has been cheated by the special pleading of this crocodile press.

It is unquestionably a great inconvenience to traitors whose columns are open only to the defense of the rebellion, and to abuse of the President and the Administration, to have their papers, and office plant confiscated, and their precious persons taken care of, in some one or other of Uncle Sam's Limbos; but further than this, we see no great harm in the matter, but on the contrary, a great good done to the State. We brain rabid dogs, and kill rattle-snakes, and hang murderers by the neck until they are dead; and we do this in self-protection; —why not, therefore, in obedience to the same law, imprison and make powerless and bankrupt, the miserable traitors who forswear themselves like a perjured Jew upon the Koran, and are ready to sell the best interests of mankind to the rebels who are in arms against us? We think imprisonment a very small punishment for such sneaking and despicable renegades. For a tithe of the treasons wherewith the writers of secession newspapers have made their columns infamous, Charles the First of England was sent to the block; and these sneaking poltroons who claim the protection of the Government and the laws, whilst their whole energies are spent in systematic attacks upon both, may yet meet with as swift and terrible a retribution.

It would be extremely ludicrous, if it were not so grave and hypocritical an offense against the Government, and the common sense of mankind, to listen to the blustering claims which these much abused secessionists put forth on behalf of their right to unbridled liberty of speech. No matter what treasons they utter, or what encouragement they give to the enemy by their base advocacy of the Southern cause, they hold themselves excused of all responsibility, and boldly proclaim the fact, and practice the treason, in the very face of loyal citizens and the constituted authorities.

These traitors, however, should be taught to remember that wherever freedom of speech has run into licentiousness, and the betrayal of Government, by the disaffected Arabs of society, the power of the rope and the scaffold has invariably accompanied it.

It is the policy of these miscreants to bully the Republican party, and call them "nigger-worshippers," fanatical demagogues of freedom, and various other expressive and slang names, hoping thereby to create prejudice against them in the minds of the people, and so influence the voting at elections; but no one is really hurt by such harmless blackguardism.

They profess, also, to have a great contempt for the mighty constituency which placed President Lincoln at the head of affairs; and they denounce Republicans because they possess the very qualities and principles which constitute a free, great and progressive people. With them, the idea of liberty is a foolish bog-fire—a Will-o'-the-wisp—having no basis, substance or reality. Patriotism is the veriest blarney that ever cheated a fool into the belief of it; integrity is a crime, and God there is none! Copperhead goes in for the devil, if we may use so popular a figure, and builds up his altars to lying, treachery, hypocrisy and treason.

Is it not curious, all this? Curious, and also very sorrowful! Copperhead is perhaps to be pitied, but not the less to be despised and cursed. He is deformed, diseased, and is the lowest type of humans that have ever belonged to the rotten guild of politics.

We could swear to a Copperhead anywhere, long before he opened his mouth. His physique is that of a bully, or a prize-fighter. He has a thick, bull's neck, and a carcase of tallow, and he wallows in his grease, and swears in his grease, and sweats grease whilst he spawns his traitor lies for the benefit of secession.

Or, otherwise, he is a cadaverous looking curr, with sinister eyes, lank jaws, wire hair, and lips full of unspeakable treachery and brutality—a man who, like Archdeacon Paley, cannot afford to keep a conscience—who is bankrupt in everything but evil, and the talent of doing evil.

Let any unprejudiced intelligent person if such there be alive among us—consider who are the Copperheaded persons that make up the bulk of secession Democracy, and he will find that they are the lowest, most ignorant, and most degraded classes of the community—prize fighters, as we said, gamblers, saloon keepers, cock fighters, dog fighters, and people who never think, and never had a great and noble emotion.

The Republican "nigger worshipper" compares rather favorably with the secesh Copperhead; and it is notorious that all the high, generous, humane and progressive ideas and measures which have benefitted and ennobled these States and the world, in modern times, have had their origin in the heads and hearts of Republicans.

Secession advocates may be sure that the party which cleaves strongest to truth, to public and private morality, to noble thoughts and progressive ideas, is sure to come off more than conqueror, and to live a beneficent existence when the bones of its blasphemers shall have rotted.

An Important Reform.

We congratulate the country on the probability of at least *one* needed reform in the Army of the Potomac. The Washington correspondence of one of the New York journals, states that General Hooker is determined to end the *regime* of "half-loyal, half-hearted, heavy and slow Generals," and that

> "those whose spirit, speech and influence tend to produce insubordination and demoralization among the troops are doomed. The efficient officers in the army will now surely come up, and thorough discipline for both officers and men will as surely be enforced—discipline that shall require unquestionable obedience to orders, and abstinence from criticism and prophecy of disaster."

We trust that General Hooker will not deem it necessary to go to Washington for "consultation" with the authorities there upon the cases which may arise for discipline under the very just and proper rule he has adopted. If any officer, whether he be commander of a grand division, of a brigade or a single regiment, sees fit to set an example of disloyalty and mutiny to those under him, by needless false and unmilitary criticisms of the kind referred to, we hope General Hooker will instantly *dismiss him from the service*, as unfit to draw a sword in so good a cause—and that, too, without waiting to consult the President, the Secretary of War, or any other officer outside his army lines.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Next to the bill for providing ways and means for the necessities of the Government, no bill before Congress has been of more importance to business men than the Bankrupt Bill. Its passage has been urged upon Congress time and again with all the many arguments in its favor, but there has been a singular and fatal opposition manifested to it. On the 3d inst., the bill was laid on the table in the House, probably to lie there through the remainder of this short session. In thus disposing of a measure so vital to thousands of our most honest and valuable business men, the House has done a great wrong to the business interests of the country. Such a measure was needed to give renewed life and activity to trade and to restore to active life many men who are now struggling in the chains of hopeless indebtedness. So short a term remains before the adjournment of this Congress, and so much is to be done in that time, that there is but little hope of this bill being again taken up.

Slave Catching in the Kentucky Army.

It is said that the delivering up of fugitives, which has been so common in the army in Kentucky, is not the only method of waging war upon the negroes which our camps afford. The Louisville *Journal* says that a new traffic has sprung up in the camps in the neighborhood of that city, by which the slave-hunter outside the lines, (no matter if he is not the real master, so long as he will swear to the ownership of the negro,) is in collusion with a slave thief inside, the latter catching the negro victim and then selling him for a trifle to the former, who personates the owner and decamps with his prize to some distant market. It is hardly possible that any such schemes should be carried out under the eye of a vigilant officer; it is but natural to suppose that the officers are in league with the perpetrators. Such being the case, it is clearly the duty of the Government to make an inquiry to learn in whose camps these things are done, that the offenders may be brought to justice. The heaviest penalties should be visited upon them for their slave-hunting, in direct violation of the requirements of the National Legislature. Let us have the names and dates and then the dishonorable dismissals.

Treason in Congress.

Henry May, who represents the city of Baltimore in the Federal Congress, when his proper place is in the rebel Congress, made a speech in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, which is more treasonable in its character than any yet delivered, going beyond even Saulsbury and Powell. He declared that "the rebellion now stood justified before God and man as a revolution against the most direful oppression." The house seemed to receive this avowal of treason without excitement. It is the first time since the rebellion broke out that any man, in or out of Congress, has dared fully to justify the war of the traitors against the Government. Even Powell, of Kentucky, said the other day in the Senate that the rebels "had done wrong." Henry May says in the House of Representatives that God and man justify the conduct of the rebels! There is no longer a question in the case of Henry May. He claims for himself the name of rebel and traitor, by defending the rebellion on the floor of the House; and the House should immediately rid itself of his presence.

Another Illinois Pioneer Gone.

John Russell, one of the earliest pioneers of Illinois, died at his residence in Bluffdale, Green county, on the 22d ult. He edited the *Backwoodsman*, one of the first newspapers published in Illinois, and became widely known as a forcible and vigorous writer. Observing the effects of intoxicating liquors upon the settlers around him, he wrote and published in his paper that remarkable production entitled "The Worm," whose publication in the school books has made it familiar to all school children throughout the country. It has been recited at school exhibitions during the last forty years. He was also the author of many other pieces that have found a place in the permanent literature of the country. Strictly temperate in his habits, he lived to an extreme old age, and was to the last a useful and highly esteemed member of society.

☞ A few weeks ago a Union and Anti-Slavery journal was started in New Orleans, in the French language, called *L'Union*. Its success has been marked, and another one, *La Republique*, has been established. That its position is on the right side, the paragraphs we quote will show. The quotation also exhibits the gratifying progress which must have been made in the great slave mart, when such anti-slavery doctrines can be promulgated there:

"It is impossible to conceal any longer the fact that slavery is the cause of the war.

"If our loyal and patriotic citizens comprehend that this war has been undertaken for the purpose of defending the Union against the aggressions of the slave power, under the form and name of the Southern Confederacy, why not avow it?

"What benefit can be derived from not defining the nature of this war?

"This great people cannot shrink back from the great mission it has to perform—to establish the reign of liberty in this part of the globe."

☞ A brother of Sam Sunset Cox, the Copperhead Congressman from Ohio, has just been removed from a clerkship in the Interior Department, at Washington, for disloyal practices. His removal was asked for by a petition signed by a majority of Republican Congressmen; but in spite of this his friends hope to get him a place again—this time in the War Department. It may be worth while to notice what official proposes now to provide him with Government support.

The 18th Illinois True to the Union.

A statement has been published in certain papers that a large proportion of the 18th regiment Illinois Volunteers, at Jackson, Tennessee, had deserted. The report doubtless originated from the statements which have been made in reference to desertion from the 118th, (Col. Whiting's regiment) at Shawneetown. The following dispatch from Col. Lawler, of the 18th, sets the matter at rest, as far as that regiment is concerned. Col. Lawler's regiment has been in the service almost from the beginning of the war, and has won imperishable honor at Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Tallahatchie, and elsewhere. Those who expect them to disgrace themselves and the service by desertion, are doomed to disappointment. Col Lawler's dispatch intimates very clearly that the President's Proclamation has caused no dissatisfaction in its ranks:

JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1863.

To the Editors of the Illinois State Journal: The 18th regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry are stationed here. None have deserted for months. The regiment is in fighting trim, and all mounted.

M. K. LAWLER, Col. Commanding.

The Distressed Operatives of France.

While England and America are joining hands for the relief of the suffering operatives in Lancashire, there is an outcry of indignation against the utter indifference shown to the sufferings of the cotton districts in France. A great part of this indifference arises from the ignorance of the provincial press, and the Paris journals, although placed nearer to the sources of official information, are either fearful or careless of telling the truth. M. Rousselle, a member of the Paris bar, however, has boldly uttered some plain truths in relation to this matter. He says that "France, at least the country districts, is in utter ignorance of the horrible distress of the operatives. Will you believe it (he adds) that in the communes of the department of the Oise—in a department conterminous to that of the Seine Inferieure—I was obliged a few days ago to explain the unfortunate condition of the Rouen workmen, about which the inhabitants had not yet heard a single word? The commune of Bilconet, which is but four leagues to the north of Beauvais, and not less than twenty leagues from Rouen, did not know, up to the 5th of January last, of the existence of any distress to relieve but that of St. Peter; and nearly the whole of the communes of the Oise are in the same ignorance."

The number of French operatives employed in the cotton manufacture is over 500,000. Two-thirds of these people are out of employment, and are reduced to a state of suffering very similar to that which prevails in Lancashire. Thus far, but limited efforts have been made for their relief. Among the notable instances of the charity which has been extended to these unfortunate persons is that of the proprietors of the *Siecle* and the persons in the employ of that journal, all of whom gave a day's income to the relief fund. From M. Havin, *redacteur-en-chef*, down to the door porters, each man in the whole number of 270 gave a day's pay—the aggregate contributions amounting to 1,600 francs. A similar movement has been commenced among the officers and soldiers of the third regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. Nevertheless, the suffering grows greater day by day.

Missouri Senator.

The Senatorial difficulties in the Missouri Legislature have not yet been arranged. We were misled in our issue of Saturday, by the St. Louis *Union*. The twentieth ballot was taken on the 5th inst. with the following result:

James O. Broadhead	58
B. Gratz Brown	45
John S. Philips	46
Voorhies	1

Further balloting was adjourned till the following day.

THE MORRIS HOUSE AT INDIANAPOLIS—AVOID IT.—Directly opposite the depot at Indianapolis is a hotel called the Morris House. A few days since, a soldier named Stephen Boshard, of Noble county, Indiana, arrived in Indianapolis from Nashville, Tennessee. He was a soldier of the 30th Indiana, and, being sick with typhoid fever, was on his way home. He was found in the Union Depot by the provost guards of the city and conveyed to the Morris House for lodging, which was *utterly refused*. Through the kindness of the provost guards he was taken to the Spencer House, where he was cheerfully received. A landlord who would refuse to receive a sick soldier in his house, should be avoided by every loyal man.

BADLY TAKEN IN.—The Democrats of New York have been badly sold in electing M. T. Brennan, Comptroller of New York. They thought the keys of the city treasury were in their possession, and they could step in and take what they wished. The Common Council passed a bill to issue $3,000,000 city shinplasters. The Comptroller refuses to carry the ordinance into effect. They next passed an ordinance to purchase the celebrated Gansevoort property, thereby putting several hundred thousand dollars into the pockets of some New York Democrats, but the Comptroller declines to gratify these speculators, and their game is blocked.

A GRATIFYING EXCHANGE.—Calvary Church, New York, was recently under the rectorship of Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., a rebel sympathizer of the extreme kind. His place becoming uncomfortable, he sent in his resignation, which, to his astonishment and indignation, was at once accepted. His place has been filled by the Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., recently of Grace Church, Baltimore, a gentleman of undeviating loyalty.

☞ George Sanderson, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Lancaster, Pa., on the 3d inst., by 265 majority. This shows a large Republican gain. Lancaster usually gives 500 to 1,000 Democratic majority.

More than they Bargained For.

Gen. Mitchell, commanding the post of Nashville, has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 1, 1863.
ORDERS.

The General commanding at this post desires to express his admiration of the zeal evinced by certain secession families in administering to the wants and alleviating the sufferings of the Confederate wounded to-day brought to this city.

Great praise should be awarded to them for their devotion to the suffering soldiers of that cause to which they are so enthusiastically allied.

Desiring to give them still greater facilities for the exercise of that devotion which to-day led them through the mud of the public streets of this city, unmindful of the inclemency of the weather, and desiring further to obviate the necessity of that public and flaunting display, which must be repugnant to the retiring dispositions of the softer sex, the General commanding directs as follows:

Surgeon Thurston, Medical Director, will select forty-five of the wounded and sick Confederate soldiers, this day brought from the front, to be quartered as follows:

Fifteen at the house of Mrs. McCall, fifteen at the house of Dr. Buchanan, and fifteen at the house of Mr. Sandy Carter, all on Cherry street, immediately below Church street.

As it is desirable that the sick and wounded should not be agitated by the presence of too many persons, no one will be admitted into the rooms in which the wounded are, except their Surgeons, without passes from Surgeon Thurston.

Each family above named will be held responsible for the safe delivery of the Confederate soldiers thus assigned, when called for by the proper military authority, under penalty, in failure of such delivery, of forfeiture to the United States of their property and personal liberty.

By order of ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Major General Commanding Post.
JOHN PRATT, A. A. G.

The Democratic League.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

There is an association in this city composed of prominent members of the Democratic party, who are making a bold stand against the demoralizing influence of the peace advocates, and who are doing all in their power to infuse the right spirit among many lukewarm people here at the North. They maintain that this rebellion had its origin exclusively in a long contemplated project of perpetuating Slavery by abrogating a Government of majorities at the South, thus prostrating the democratic principle in Southern politics. Among the Executive Committee are Thos. Ewbank, Henry O'Reily, Charles P. Kirkland and Lorenzo Sherwood, for many years a resident of Texas, whose speech, delivered at Champlain, in this State, last October, was a thorough exposition of the motives which inaugurated our present troubles, and coming from one so long associated with Southern people and politics, gives assurances of the existence of a class there who are favorably disposed toward the maintenance of the Union.

Just Like Rosecrans.

Mr. J. W. Gunn has handed us a letter from his brother, a Chaplain in the army of the Cumberland, who gave this interesting anecdote of Gen. Rosecrans:

"On Wednesday, while we were stationed as guard to the ford, Gen. Rosecrans came up to Col. Price, commanding the brigade, and said:

"You're Col. Price, commanding the 23d brigade, are you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, Colonel, will you hold this ford?"

"Well, General, I will if I can."

"That won't do, sir," said Rosecrans. Will you hold this ford?"

"I'll die in the attempt," responded the cautious Colonel.

"That won't do, sir. *Will you hold this ford?*"

"I will," said the Colonel, firmly, and Gen. Rosecrans rode off without another word, and left the Colonel to fulfill his promise."—*Springfield (O.) News.*

Bad Behavior of Drafted Men in Action.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, giving an account of the fight between the forces under Corcoran and Pryor, near Blackwater, says:

Shame to record it, the 167th Pennsylvania militia—drafted men—was not equal to the emergency. Like the variest cravens that ever cursed a noble cause, nearly every man of this regiment skulked, and were as deaf to all the calls of their commanding General as they were insensible to the demands of patriotism and the ordinary dictates of manhood.

The delay occasioned by the supineness of the Pennsylvania regiment lost us the golden opportunity to capture a large portion of the enemy's cannon and many prisoners. Time was afforded the enemy to resume his retrograde movement and take up a new position.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6, 1863.

THE LOBBY CHARGES FRAUD.

A great cry of fraud! fraud! was raised among the lobby members to-day, and the utmost indignation was manifested. Parties gathered in groups discussing affairs, and in these little mass meetings of four or five, or half a dozen, very lively conversation took place. You might hear, in answer to an excited speaker, who cried fraud! fraud! such exclamations as, "is it possible?" "horrible," "what rascality," "give 'em h—l," &c., &c.

It appears that the lobby has for some time been anxiously awaiting the appearance of certain bills for charters, bills for old claims, &c., which have been referred to various committees to report upon. Day after day passed, however, and no bills have as yet been reported upon. It has been "like calling spirits from the vasty deep," with the poor lobby fellows—they do not come. Such a fluttering you never saw; charges and counter charges, criminations and recriminations. Horse railroads and other charters are mixed up in the matter. Attorneys have been here from Chicago and other places, keeping open rooms—regular groceries; bottles of all colors and sizes grace their tables, filled with choice liquors—whisky predominating. But this is not all. Money has been spent like water. Chairmen and members of committees are charged with bribery in keeping back the bills, and some members are even charged with offering to sell their votes for a cool thousand apiece. If all the lobby says is true, such a corrupt Legislature never sat in Springfield. Thousands must have been spent in bribing members of committees to burke bills, while other thousands must have gone to force bills through. Chicago horse railroads are the principal bone of contention in these affairs, and it is thought there is more money in them than in almost anything else before the Legislature.

Let us have the matter ventilated by all means. If there is fraud, let it be laid bare. The Legislature should at once appoint a committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

ALMOST A ROW.

A bill to incorporate the Douglas Monument Association, passed.

Also a bill granting a lease of Penitentiary to James Pitnam of Quincy.

An act incorporating the Cook County Savings Bank was virtually killed by making all stockholders personally liable for all transactions of the corporation.

The speeches on this bill gave evidence that no banking charter will pass the Senate without an amendment of a similar character. All the Democrats and several Republicans declaring themselves in very strong terms in favor of the amendment.

This bill was one of Melville W. Fuller's arrangements.

Mr. Richardson of Whiteside introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee to prepare a law extending to our soldiers in the field the privilege of voting.

The Democrats reluctantly consented to the suspension of the rules, and the resolution was adopted. From the indications presenting themselves, I have no idea that a bill of that description will ever be passed.

The resolutions offered by Underwood of St. Clair, in relation to the proposed recess of the General Assembly, came up for discussion. Speeches in favor of its passage were made by Underwood, Green and Lindsay, and against its adoption by Ward, Rodgers and Mack.

The speech of Mr. Mack, it is generally admitted, was the boldest, ablest and most brilliant one made during the session. He denounced the Democratic resolutions from the Committee on Federal Relations, as treasonable, and showed that they were exactly similar in sentiment and almost in language to those introduced in the Confederate Congress by Hangman Foote. He showed that the men who drew them must have been in consultation with men who were in some way connected with the Confederate Government. He said this resolution of adjournment was to give the committee to the Peace Congress an opportunity to report. He was taunted by a member with not being at the head of his regiment. He said he was where danger was the most imminent, because there was the most traitors. (Here the gallery broke out into the most enthusiastic applause, which the Speaker could not suppress for some seconds.)

Mr. Mack might also have said that these men were bent on dissolving the Union, for in the Committee on Federal Relations a resolution, offered by Mr. Ward, in favor of retaining New England, or rather against separation from her, was voted down. He also said he was ready, then and there, to shoulder his musket and fight traitors at home.

Mr. Mack offered an amendment to the resolution, providing that the members and officers of the General Assembly shall not during the recess receive any pay. From the remarks made by the Democrats, it appeared evident that I was correct in my yesterday's letter, that it was the intention of the Democracy to draw their pay during the recess.

A great deal of fillibustering took place, pending which Republicans left the Hall to leave the Senate without a quorum. The doors were then ordered locked, and the Sergeant-at-arms sent after the absentees; cigars were lighted by several members, general confusion prevailed and King Mob was in full reign. The Sergeant-at-arms succeeded in bringing a sufficient number of unsophisticated Republicans to make a quorum, and the amendment and resolution were adopted under the gag of the previous question. All Democrats, with the exception of Rodgers, who took a noble stand with the opposition, voting for the original resolution.

Much excitement prevails among the Senators, and the prediction is freely made that there will be no quorum to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Superior Court Bill of Chicago passed the House to-day by 46 to 28 votes. Mr. Ginther of Cook, spoke against it and defended the Judges from the gross insults heaped upon them by Fuller a few days ago, and showed the injustice of saddling the County with the expenses of the trial of criminals belonging to the City, which amounts to about $18,000 per year, including dieting prisoners, which is never paid by the city.

The Democrats did not think it prudent to make any answer to these charges.

A bill was also passed to change the time of Town meetings in Cook County, 58 to 9 votes being cast on the third reading of the bill. This will remedy the confusion which resulted at the last general election, and places the town meetings in April, where they properly and constitutionally belong.

A large number of private bills were then run through the mill, when the house adjourned.

SENATE.

WILL THERE BE A QUORUM TO-MORROW?

This question is asked on all hands. I do not myself think there will be, as things now look. The Democrats might as well give the thing up, as send such traitors as some of the men named in the Democratic resolutions from the Committee on Federal Relations have proved themselves to be. Besides, the resolutions themselves are treasonable. They admit the right of secession, and mistify, and look to a union of the Northwest with the Southern Confederacy. This is their obvious intent and meaning. We are on the eve of grave events, and the turning point in the history of the Northwest as connected with this war.

ZETA.

WHAT WAR DEMOCRATS THINK.

Letter From Col. Wilshire of the 126th Ill. Volunteers, to N. Belcher.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Humbolt, Tenn., Jan. 29th, 1863, written to his old Democratic friend, N. Belcher of Port Byran, Ill., by W. W. Wilshire, now Major of the 126th Ill. volunteers. Major Wilshire is one of the most active and influential Democrats in that part of the State. After writing about matters pertaining to the regiment, he thus addresses his friend Belcher. Let those "fire-in-the-rear" Copperheads, who are howling about disaffection in the army, "peace conventions," "an armistice" &c., read and ponder:

Belcher, what is the matter with the Democrats at home? It would seem that patriotism has been sunk in the partisan, and that the ascendency of the Democracy in Illinois is about to blast the bright hope that flushed the cheek of every brave soldier from our noble State. The Illinois soldiers who proudly boasted of the glorious victories won by them in many a hard fought battle-field, and whose care-worn faces had become radiant with the hope, and their hearts buoyant with the confidence that our arms would achieve a final and complete victory over this wicked rebellion, now feel—I won't say discouraged, but *maddened* at the course taken by many of the leading, and whom we once thought, loyal and patriotic Democrats of our State. They feel that the lives and success of our soldiers are uselessly jeopardized by the constant opposition to our success coming from the North; the unceasing denunciation of the Administration and our Generals; and the "fire in the rear" so much talked of by Jeff. Davis & Co., and which would seem, from the bombast of some of those rebel sympathizers and newspapers, is approximating a reality. But a word with the soldiers disperses all such fears—for I tell you, friend Belcher, that the soldiers are a unit in favor of the Union, and determined to sustain it, let traitors North do what they like. All we ask of you at home is, to take care of those Northern traitors for a short time, while we give their friends h—l at Vicksburg.

It is a united feeling, that we, who are enduring hardships and dangers in the field, have the most unshaken confidence in ourselves, our Generals and in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of the President, and are determined to sustain him in putting down and forever crushing out this rebellion, and rebellious persons wherever found. We also feel that the day is not far distant when a just retribution will fall with crushing weight upon the heads of those who are opposing us at home, and who are daily aiding the rebels and their cause, by their real sympathy for them, and their pretended sympathy for us. We soldiers don't all expect to be killed during the war; some of us expect to return to Illinois, and to be restored to citizenship, if we have lost it by leaving our homes and our families, to fight the battles of our country, as the members of that august body (the Illinois Legislature) would seem to indicate, by their opposition to the soldiers voting. We say, shame on such pretended patriotism—shame on you, my Democratic friends, that you should deny to the poor soldier, who has voluntarily taken his life in his hand and gone forth to sustain our common country, the right to exercise the elective franchise, the right of every free man in a free country, simply because we are absent from our homes doing our duty as patriots.

Do you think the dominant party in Illinois are afraid to grant to the Illinois soldiers the right to vote? Or do you, and our Democratic friends at home, think it is wrong for us "Lincoln hirelings," (as the Copperhead Democracy of Illinois see fit to call us) to be permitted to vote for important State officers? "We don't see it in that light." I say to such men beware—your time of trouble will surely come.

To the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, we say all honor and praise are due. God bless them in their mission of mercy, and bountifully reward them for the great good they have done and are doing to relieve the wants and administer comfort to thousands of our sick and wounded soldiers. Acts that will not only be remembered by the grateful and thankful soldier, but by a greatful and rewarding people. You cannot realize the amount of relief that the ladies' aid societies have afforded our suffering soldiers unless you could visit some of our hospitals on the field, and there witness the thankful smile of a sick or wounded soldier on the reception of some article of comfort which alone comes through such sources. The innumerable acts of kindness and mercy of those benevolent societies will be emblazoned upon the pages of this war's history and handed down to future generations as an evidence of the sterling worth and true virtue of the kind hearted and patriotic ladies of the present day. The soldiers say again, God bless them.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Position of "Kentucky Unionists" on Slaves in the Army—An Outrage.

HEAD'QRS DIS. WESTERN KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, January 29, 1863.

[Copy of telegram to Capt. A. Semple.]

You will order Gen. C. C. Gilbert to cause all slaves to be turned out of camp and from the transports, and that he will allow no slave to go on any transport unless the slave has been purchased, or is taken on contract with the owner.

Any officer disobeying will be placed in arrest, and kept under guard at the military barracks, or elsewhere, and charges preferred. Gen. Wright says the slaves shall not be carried off on the transports.

(Signed) J. T. BOYLE, Brig. Gen.
[Official.] A. C. SEMPLE,
Ass't Adj't General.

[Endorsed on the back.]

COPY.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 19th, 1863.

Boyle J. T., Brig. Gen.:

ORDER BY TELEGRAM—*That slaves shall not be carried off on any transports*—General Wright wishes no slaves *carried off on any transports*.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH DIVISION—On transport L. & N. R. R.—Furnished the commanding officer of the 78th Ill. vols., for his guidance.

By order of Gen Gilbert,
G. K. SPEED, A. A. General.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I forward you a copy of the order issued by Gen. Boyle, commander of this post, to the troops about to embark for the Cumberland, after having guarded the conditional Union men of Kentucky, until their brethren and friends, who lately menaced the city and all Kentucky with distruction, were driven entirely from the State, and there could rest in quiet.

These troops who have lately been in the vicinity of Danville, Ky., were accompanied by a number of negroes who had strayed into their camps, and were in the employ of officers and companies in various capacities, earning the living which had doubtless tailed many of them when their disloyal masters, on the approach of the Union army, "went and run'd away."

That negroes should be with our army proved horrible to the lordly chivalry, and consequently they ordered Gen. Boyle to put a stop to it, which he attempted to do by issuing the order above. For disobeying it, Col. W. H. Benneson of the 78th regiment Illinois volunteers, has been placed under arrest. The Colonel had independence enough to feel the order an insult, and flatly assured Gen. Boyle's Adjutant that he had not come to Kentucky to steal slaves—did not know whether any were aboard of his transport or not; that the civil officers of the State might search his boat, but he and his men were not to be used for such purpose. The language the Colonel used was perhaps not as elegant as forcible, and it became apparent that somebody had run against a stump.

The rest of the field officers express themselves determined to pursue the same course, as do the larger portion of Gen. Granger's division.

Various circumstances have contributed to excite to ebullition the temper of this people. On Saturday last one of the gang of rascals who pursue the business of picking up all the negroes who accompany our troops, advertise for the owner, and failing to find him, create one, who will run them down South and sell them—undertook to drag one of these unfortunates out of a regiment as it was passing the street. The negro resisted, and was in turn shot, and has since died. On Sunday, as the 22d Michigan were marching past the Galt House, some of this buzzard tribe caught sight of a half-grown negro boy, with one of the companies, and at once sprang into the ranks followed by the chivalrous rabble, and attempted to drag the boy out. Bayonets crossed right lively—you would have thought Ellsworth's Zouaves were practicing bayonet exercise—round the darkey and his secesh friends' heads. The latter found the neighborhood decidedly unhealthy, and vamosed. The soldiers justly resisted this proceeding, and while abstaining from injuring him, gave him and his friends to understand that that business had not better be prosecuted further. All Main street was speedily in a buzz of righteous indignation, and excited individuals were holding forth, on the desecration of the sacred soil, on all the street corners and hotel steps, threatening to go down to the boat in force and rescue the boy. Mutterings began to be made by the troops, who had endured enough insult in Kentucky, and were rejoicing over the prospect of getting from under the sway of such Generals as Boyle and Gilbert, which led our friends to cool off, and I understand they contented themselves with sending the Sheriff to present his compliments to Gen. Wright, who arrived Sunday night. It will be seen by reference to the order, that the impression sought to be conveyed was, that it emanated from Gen. Wright. I give him credit for better judment.

I have not yet learned whether any other officers except Col. Benneson have been placed under arrest, and think his determination stopped the enforcement of the order.

Col. Benneson is a Democrat, or rather was, as of late a man ceases to be a Democrat when he manifests any symptoms of manliness, and will not bow down and cry great is slavery, let all the earth come under her dominion. I am informed that Gen. Boyle's neighbors' indignation boiled over, and when it was reported that the little darkey had snapped a pistol at somebody, said, if "I had been there I would have shot him dead."

Brave Gen. Boyle, you missed your golden opportunity to immortalize yourself, as you have failed hitherto to meet the enemy face to face it is to be hoped you may some dark night meet some poor abandoned slave, and test your courage with your equal.

Our Northwestern boys are all in good spirits, the 78th, 72d 96th and 115th Illinois regiments are with this expedition.

I would not trouble you with this communication, but failing in finding any representative of your press here to report these items, and feeling that some of the circumstances should be known, for the credit of our State, I report myself.

X.

THE WISCONSIN BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

Late Meeting at Milwaukee.

From the Milwaukee correspondence of the Wisconsin *State Journal*, we take the following notes of the meeting of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association in the former city a few days since.

The following were the members present:

W. C. Ritchie, Bank of Beloit.
W. E. Smith, Bank of Fox Lake.
John H. Rountree, Bank of Grant County.
Wm. M. Dennis, " Wisconsin.
Simeon Mills, " Madison.
C. D. Nash, " Milwaukee.
Chas. Ray, " Prairie du Chien.
E. P. Brockway, " Ripon.
J. B. Doe, Central Bank.
John P. McGregor, Columbia Co. Bank.
Wm. Hobkirk, Corn Exchange Bank.
Timothy Brown, Dane Co. Bank.
K. A. Darling, Exchange Bank.
Geo. Bulkley, Elkhorn Bank.
E. D. Holton' H. H. Camp, Farmers' & Millers' Bank.
Daniel Wells, jr., Green Bay Bank.
Daniel Jones, Jefferson Co. Bank.
J. W. Moore, Juneau Bank.
J. B. Crosby, Rock Co. Bank.
L. G. Rockwell, Rockwell & Co.'s Bank.
H. A. Tenney, Sauk City Bank.
T. Thomas, Sauk Co. Bank.
J. O. Thayer, Shawanaw Bank.
C. F. Ilsley, State Bank.
T. L. Baker, State Bank of Wisconsin.
B. R. Hinkley, Summit Bank.
Wm. A. Ray, Walworth Co. Bank.
A. Miner, Waukesha Co. Bank.
A. Mitchell and D. Ferguson, Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.
E. H. Goodrich, Merchant's Bank.
J. Armstrong, Milwaukee Co. Bank.
M. Helmer, Wheat Grower's Bank.

I make thirty-four, representing some thirty-six or more banks. As I sat and watched them, I mentally compared them with the Senate of Wisconsin, and must say that they lose nothing by the comparison. Whatever else may be said of them, the bankers of Wisconsin are not fools; but on the contrary, a fine looking body of men.

The committee came in; the President, Mr. Mitchell, took the chair, and the following report was submitted to the committee:

REPORT.

WHEREAS, All classes of the citizens of Wisconsin, and especially its responsible bankers, have suffered severely in the past from the issue of bank notes by irresponsible parties, and

WHEREAS, The suspension of specie payment, and the stimulus given to all forms of industry and trade by the immense expenditures of the National Government, and the large amount of legal tender notes it has been necessary to issue, furnish at the present time a strong inducement to those engaged in banking, to issue a larger circulation than their actual capital would justify; while an opportunity is also afforded to parties of little or no responsibility or capital to organize banks with scarcely any other object in view, than to set afloat a currency which, however well it may keep up for a time, may, on the decline in value of its security, or the resumption of specie payments, eventually become depreciated, thereby causing a recurrence of all those troubles and losses which the business interests of our State so recently experienced; and

WHEREAS, The present time is unusually favorable for the issue of bank notes by persons of doubtful responsibility, we believe such a currency must now be discouraged in every legitimate way, and that it behooves every responsible banker in the State to co-operate with and strengthen the wholesome restraints imposed by law to check this evil and ward off its deplorable results; we, therefore, feel impelled by our duty to the business community and citizens generally, as well as our regard for the character and safety of the banking institutions of our State, to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Banker's Association of Wisconsin, will not receive the notes of any banking institution which may be hereafter established in this State, unless said bank shall first have been sanctioned by a majority of the Directors of this Association.

Resolved, That no banking institution now in existence in this State shall add to its circulation without having first received the written consent of a majority of the Directors of this Association, and in case any bank shall do so without such consent, we agree not to pay out its notes, but proceed to wind it up by protest.

Resolved, That when a majority of the Directors of the Association decide to sustain the establishment of a new bank, or an increase of the circulation of the old one, they shall publish a notice to that effect over their own signatures for two weeks in two of the daily newspapers in Milwaukee, and a new bank or the new circulation of an old one shall not be considered to have received the approval of a majority of the Directors of the Association until such public notice has been given.

Resolved, That the Directors of this Association be instructed, and are hereby instructed, to carefully and impartially scrutinize the character and condition of the existing Banks of this State, and if any of them are found in their judgment to be in a condition so unstable and unreliable as to render their continuance incompatible with the public good, and as likely in time of financial trouble to bring loss on the community and injury to the more stable banks of the State, they shall proceed to wind up all such banks without delay, inasmuch as they can now do so without loss to the public; and their attention is more especially called to those banks who have no office, and are not engaged in the transaction of a regular local business, but are exclusively banks of circulation.

Resolved, That whenever the Directors of this Association shall deem it advisable to wind up any bank as contemplated in the foregoing resolutions, they shall notify the several banks of this Association, and upon the receipt of such notice we hereby severally agree to assort and send to our correspondents in Milwaukee the circulation of such bank.

On motion, report accepted and committee discharged. After a brief discussion, the report was unanimously adopted.

REMARKS OF MR. WARD

In the Senate, February 6, 1863, on the Joint Resolution that the General Assembly take a Recess until the first Monday of June next.

MR. SPEAKER: After the patriotic reasons so well given by that true "War Democrat," the Senator from Clinton (Mr. Rodgers,) it seems almost useless for me or any one else to say a word.

He has well said that he is opposed to adjourning to that time because he is a farmer; because many of the members of this Legislature are farmers—the real yeomanry, the "backbone" of the country—and at that period he should be engaged in the noble duty of raising corn and meal with which to supply our soldiers in the field battling for our country. Nobly indeed did he pledge his energies and his aid to the support of the Government in this its time of trial. He is a "War Democrat" of the right kind. He is for war, war to the bitter end upon the armed rebels and conspirators of Jeff. Davis, and not for war against the administration of Abraham Lincoln. I wish there were more like him everywhere, especially do I wish there were more like him upon the floor of this Senate.

But I cannot let this resolution pass without stating some of my objections to, and some of the reasons why I oppose it.

The resolution upon its face appears harmless, and were it not a part of the plan by which those in sympathy with this rebellion expect to aid and comfort the enemy, and embarrass the Administration in the prosecution of this war it would be so.

It has been intimated that something wrong underlies it. I will not *dig* for its hidden enormities, enough is *apparent* to justify every patriotic man to prevent its passage by any means in his power.

The Senator from St. Clair (Mr. Underwood) has urged as a reason for its adoption that the session is already far spent; that many important bills are now pending which cannot become a law; that scarcely any general legislation has yet been done; that there has been a feverish state of excitement existing during the session, which is incompatible with the dispatch of business.

Admit this to be so, and I am informed that but two bills of any general interest have yet become a law.

Now, what has been the cause of this "excitement," which has delayed and prevented legislation? and are the minority responsible for it? or have we any assurance that the excitement will be less in June?

I will tell the gentlemen the cause, and I will tell them plainly. The majority set on foot the causes of this excitement; when the session began, resolution after resolution, and bill after bill, of the most incendiary character, full of unblushing, out-spoken treason, were introduced and urged by a majority of the majority, in the hall across this building; and when the loyal minority, in the exercise of their rights, sought to delay and prevent their passage, that majority, by pure brute force, in violation of all precedents, of all right and all law, trampled under foot the rules which were their protection.

In this Senate, almost the first week, the negro was trotted in, and from day to day he has been thrust upon us in every conceivable shape. Atrocious black laws, repugnant to every true human heart, outrageous to every human sensibility—laws calculated to stir up the deepest indignation and determined opposition of every correct mind—of every man who loves God's creatures and believes in the eternal principle of right, and in the doctrines of our fathers, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence—have been proposed.

In a speech made on this floor, only yesterday, of fifteen minutes' length, as claimed by the Senator himself, he applied to the Senators on this side the term "Abolitionists" thirty-four times; the term "fanatical" fourteen times, and the pronouns standing for these terms seventy-two times, by actual count; and then, after making such a mild, conciliatory, gentlemanly speech, without giving an opportunity to reply, a political friend on his side moved the previous question, gagged us down, and passed his resolution by his party vote.

Can it be expected that men, with hearts to feel or tongues to speak, will sit quietly and be thus trampled upon and abused without excitement, without resentment,—especially when they can see in the immediate future the culmination of their infamous plots in their resolutions—made the special order for Tuesday next—reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, and which resolutions, knowing what they are and what I say, I now denounce before this Senate, in the presence of God, and before their friends and supporters as treason, unmitigated treason against our common country!

No, sir, my idea of my duty, my desire to serve the loyal people of this State, and to carry out the wishes of my constituents, will not permit me to sit still and see those who are plotting for the destruction of our Government and sympathizing with this rebellion, perfect their plans and provide for a meeting of this General Assembly, to which those men proposed to be appointed by those resolutions, may report, after they shall have gone in the name of this great State and negotiate with armed rebellion, with men steeped in treason, and reeking in the blood of our sons, our brothers, and our friends.

I have partisan feelings as deep as any one; the principles I advocate I love, and my constituency has as much feeling upon all party questions as the people of any other district. But I have not introduced a resolution or a bill of any party nature. Not a member on this side has introduced any such bill or resolution. We came here to legislate for this State—not for a party. Smarting under such epithets as Abolitionists, fanatics, negro equalityists, and negro worshipers, which have been so freely poured upon us by the majority, we might, with more propriety and tenfold more truth, have retorted and called you "Copperheads," "secessionists" and "traitors;" but we have done no such thing. We bear all this quietly, and we could still bear, for such things hurt neither us nor the country—they only show how low men can stoop, how base they can become, in all matters of this kind.

But when it clearly appears that more is intended, that the destruction of our Government is the object to be accomplished, through the passage of such resolutions as these set down for Tuesday—(and of which this under consideration is a part)—appointing such men as O'Melveny and Goudy—men who have openly approved of the separation of New England from the West—for one I will not sit still, but I will denounce all such treason and all such traitors in advance, and while I have a vote to cast, a tongue to speak, or feet to carry me, I will use all or any of them to prevent the consummation of this fraud. Mere talk shall not move me; but when it is solemnly proposed to set in motion the machinery by which this State is to be bound hand and foot and given over to the traitors of the South, I will resist! resist it to the last.

The people of this State do not need legislation, which you will give them. You have failed to pass the general appropriation bill. You do not care whether this government goes on or not; you will not pass these bills. This very day you have refused to order the Committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures to report the usual appropriation bills, and refused to take those bills out of their hands that they might be considered in committee of the whole.

What does it mean? It means revolution, and I am one who, when it must come, would meet revolution by revolution; and if the Senators on this side agreed with me, not another bill of any kind whatever should pass until the ordinary expenses of this State are provided for.

There is still another reason why I would oppose the passage of this resolution.

The Constitution provides for the convening of the General Assembly by the proclamation of the Governor.

This is intended as a fling at him. Gentlemen on the other side have delighted to sneer at Richard Yates! He is above their reach. He is not their tool, and they hate him; they dare not openly attack him. The blow they aim at him will recoil and crush themselves.

The people elected him and they have confidence in him. He has been their friend, and ever true to their interests. He is the friend of our soldiers. He is the tried friend of freedom and constitutional liberty every where! If the General Assembly is needed in June, he will convene it.

Let him do so, in accordance with the Constitution, if it shall be necessary, but do not let this resolution pass that we may be made the tools of those who rejoice at the defeat of our arms, and the success of our enemies, who in sounding words oppose secession at the South, and talk of "reconstruction" with New England out; every impulse of loyalty and patriotism forbids it. I hope the resolution cannot pass.

Horrible Murder of Three Children.

SCRANTON, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 3.

A woman named Sault, residing in the northern part of Columbia county, murdered, on Monday morning, three of her step-children, aged respectively seven, nine and fourteen years, by severing their heads from their bodies, and throwing their remains into the fire. She is now in the Columbia county jail.

☞ The CHICAGO TRIBUNE is a paper we can sincerely commend to every intelligent man in Kansas. It is the ablest and most enterprising paper published out of the city of New York. All New England, favored as it is with culture and wealth, does not contain one journal that approaches the CHICAGO TRIBUNE in ability, life and power. The great West has reason to be proud of it, for it reflects its energy and fearlessness—all that is best in its character. The TRIBUNE believes in Freedom and the Union-as-it-ought-to-be. Its powerful influence is fully deserved. Long may it ring out its rebukes of pro-slavery treason!—*Leavenworth Conservative.*

The Way the Army is Demoralized.

[Washington Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Col. Baker, Chief of the Government Detective force in this city, yesterday succeeded in unearthing one of the smartest schemes of villainy that has yet been devised to demoralize the Army of the Potomac since the present war begun. Colonels of regiments, for some time past, have realized that their commands were being reduced fearfully by discharges emanating from this city, but as the descriptive list of each one in turn was formally "ordered," it was sufficient evidence for them that the discharges were based upon proper documentary evidence of the disability of the applicant, and therefore could not remonstrate. But so many have recently been discharged upon certificates of disability, that now when a man is placed upon the sick list, it is a common saying among his associates that "he has gone for his discharge papers." Col. B. has been able to ascertain that many of these papers were obtained upon forged Surgeon's certificates, and has arrested, for participating in this business, a Dr. Emerson, and a fellow named Chase. Their office was in the Monumental Hotel bar-room, near the Railroad depot. Outside appeared prominently a sign: "Soldiers' discharge papers obtained here." This, of course, attracted the attention of soldiers desirous of going home, and for several weeks past the Doctor and his *confreres* have carried on an extensive business. For full papers of disability signed by the said Emerson as an army Surgeon, each soldier was required to pay $5. Hundreds of these certificates of disability have gone through the regular channel, and the soldiers have obtained an honorable discharge, entitling them to all the emoluments and benefits to be derived by any one. The Doctor, when arrested, with the utmost coolness acknowledged his guilt, knowing, it is said, that there is no law under which he can be punished. As a matter of safety, the Doctor and his friend Chase have been placed in the Capitol prison.

☞ The Government is taking proper steps to ascertain the cause of the insult offered by a Spanish war vessel to one of our mail steamers, and will demand suitable explanation.

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Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINE.
Invented in 1845—Perfected
Signal reward to the great American inventor! Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in England, where the
HOWE MACHINE
Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first premium for excellence of Machine; also Medals as First Premiums for the finest work; also four Honorable Mentions, comprising the only Premiums given for excellency of work. Thus the Original Howe Machine, from which all others derive, has established itself by taking five Gold Medals, and four Honorable Mentions at the World's Fair, where all of the leading Machines in this country and Europe competed, as the best Sewing Machine in the world.
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WINTER CLOAKS

AT COST!

Comprising all the best styles in market.

Shawls of every description.

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ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To close the Season.

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At less price than they can now be bought for.

DRESS GOODS,
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AND RIBBONS,

500 best styles of Balmoral Skirts

AT LOW FIGURES.

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SHELL GROOVE SKATE,
NORTHWEST SKATE,
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WHITE BUFFALO SKATE,

And all other patterns now in use.

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No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

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INDIAN MEDICINE,

COMPOUNDED FROM

CHEROKEE CURE.

AN UNFAILING CURE for Weakness, Emission, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by Deviating from the Path of Nature, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Nervous Irritability, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Dyspepsia, Cough, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

And as a general Female Medicine it has no equal. It brings the young female form to perfection, giving richness to the blood and vigor to the nerves, causing health and happiness to sparkle in the down-cast and saddened eye, the rosy bloom of health to beautify the faded cheek.

By the use of this "CURE" all improper discharges are removed.

Either sex contemplating marriage, should rest assured that a sound mind and body are necessary to promote connubial happiness.

The listless, enervated youth, the over-worked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness, will all find immediate and permanent relief from the use of this great

INDIAN REMEDY.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid we would say:

Never Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!!

It deals with disease as it exists, not only striking at the very seat and removing the cause upon which it depends, but it rebuilds the broken constitution, carrying life and health through every vein and weakened organ.

The "CHEROKEE CURE" is put up in a highly concentrated form—the dose only being from one to two teaspoonful, three times per day. One bottle rarely fails to effect a permanent cure, no matter how long the disease may have existed.

It is safe and pleasant in taste, but immediate in action! IT CONTAINS NO MINERAL POISON, being prepared from pure vegetable extracts, in the form of a delicious syrup.

For particulars, get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country, or write to the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, a full Treatise in pamphlet form. Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

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Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

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There are 200,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 200 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

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The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine, the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and SINGLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either to right or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, without, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply done by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be worked where quiet is necessary.

THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the World, making five stitches to each revolution. They use the fineness. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, being of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

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Invented in 1845—Perfected in

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Special Notices.

ANALYTIC AND MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. H. C. WOODHULL,

Author and Lecturer on Chronic Diseases.

[illegible] the most certain, speedy and effectual remedies in the world for the cure of the following complaints in their chronic stages, viz: Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Spleen, Liver, Stomach, Dropsy in the Chest, Eye and Ear, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fits, and Nervous Derangements, all diseases of the Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Cancers, Fever Sores, Leprosy, and all complicated Chronic Complaints. Doctor's practice is founded on truth seventeen years standing, differs from all others.

Trifling with human existence, sacrificing life by experiments.

The Dr. knows upon examination the cause of the disease, and remedy needed to remove it, not by guess, but by knowledge analyses the disease, and all nauseous substance which he uses, all mineral and poisonous medicines discarded. The Dr. has discovered many remedies in his travels in South America and other countries, which he finds of utility in the healing art. It is to be hoped that those who have tried doctors and advertised medicines until worn out and discouraged, will despair not until they have given Dr. W's medicine in person, by his operation a trial. During his travels he has been the instrument in God's hands of restoring to health and vigor of thousands by laying on of hands, many of whom were on the verge of the grave, and are now living monuments of his skill and success, and are daily exclaiming: "Blessed be the day when first we saw and partook of the Analytic Physician Dr.'s treatment." Satisfactory references will be cheerfully given when required. The Dr. pledges his reputation and stakes his all to make a perfect cure in all cases he undertakes. His mode of examination is with the Eye, and by an Analytical view of the waste material of the body. He therefore asks no questions, nor requires invalids to explain symptoms, telling the cause and location of the disease with perfect certainty.

N. B.—Dr. Woodhull absolutely advertises nothing but what he has the ability to perform. All forms of chronic disease attended with the happiest results. Those who cannot consult the doctor in person, by sending a statement of their cases, will be attended to promptly, and medicine forwarded by express when desired.

Residence and office—No. 10 Harrison street, near Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York.

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Deafness and Blindness.

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WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

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instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

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Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,

A sure cure for

Catarrh or Cold in the Head.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear, are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all the above symptoms can be effectually removed.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use for three months, with full and clear directions, sent by express.

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Dr. Dupenco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES.

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B. PATCHEN, 120 West Lake street.
J. HOME, corner of Clark and Adams street.

Ladies by sending either of the "above agents" through the CHICAGO "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

N. B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing but "Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you see the signature of S. D. Howe on each box, which has recently been added on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

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Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent at 23 Lake street. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Sold in Chicago at manufacturer's price by LORD & SMITH.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony:

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, New York City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

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STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.

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Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

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GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

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ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

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The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Allen Amanda B mrs — Anderson Davy miss
Allen Jane miss — Atkins Mary miss
Aldridge Maggy mrs — Arnold Caleb mrs
Allen Annie mrs — Austin Eliza mrs
Albro Esther A miss — Arrington L L mrs
Adams Hattie O mrs — Ashton O mrs
Allerton S W mrs — Atwater Rhoda miss
Allison Nellie miss — Atwater Elizabeth mrs
April Mary mrs — Atkins Elmira Jane mrs
Anderson J C miss — Allison Ellen miss

B

Baldwin Maryette miss — Boyce R B miss
Baily Emily mrs — Born Mathilde mrs
Baldwin Julia E mrs — Bowman Laura
Banks Maning mrs — Born Hattie
Barber Mary miss — Boyes mrs
Barrett Amanda mrs — Boyle Honorah mrs
Barrett Jane E mrs — Brainard B W mrs
Barnes Hattie miss — Bradley H C miss
Barstow Mary miss — Brubon W V mrs
Barry Catherine T miss — Bready Mary Ann miss
Barker Sophronia A miss — Brooks Mary T miss
Barrett George mrs — Bruce Ann mrs
Barry widow — Briscoe Annie V miss 2
Baxter Julia mrs — Bryant Ann miss
Beaubien C mrs — Brine Harriet mrs
Beury Bridget mrs — Bryan S A mrs
Beebe J H mrs — Brown Kate miss
Bell Emma J miss 2 — Brown Eleanor mrs
Bemis Martha mrs — Browne Abey
Bennett Evaline miss — Brown Warren M mrs
Berryhill Nettie mrs — Brown Daniel mrs
Bergen Margaret miss — Brown Augusta miss
Bickley Catherine miss 3 — Brown Mary E miss
Bigelow A W miss — Brown Sarah D mrs 2
Bixby Martha miss — Brown Emma miss
Bickford M C mrs — Banker Kate miss
Bigelow Mulsey — Buckingham Lizzie miss
Birch Emma mrs — Burnes Ellen miss
Blayney John mrs — Burk Ellen miss
Bloomfield Eliza miss — Burke Mary miss
Blakesley dr mrs — Burke Virginia mrs
Black B B mrs — Butler Oliver R mrs
Booth Mary mrs — Butler Margaret miss
Boles Alice mrs — Butler Rachel mrs

C

Caldwell Sallie G mrs — Chapman N B mrs
Camery Mary — Chaloner C E mrs
Carey Ellen L miss — Chaplin John mrs
Carrick Jane mrs — Cline M A miss
Carroll E S mrs — Cloyd Ellen miss
Carbery Eliza Ann miss — Clancy T D mrs
Carter G mrs — Clark Mary W miss
Carpenter Maria mrs — Clark Temple mrs 2
Carroll Margaret miss — Cocks Mary E mrs
Caswell Mina mrs — Cooper Mary mrs
Caskin Mary miss — Collins Winey miss
Cater Jacob mrs — Commisky Mary Rose
Carter Mary mrs — Casey Jane mrs
Chamberlain L A mrs — Coffin L S mrs
Chambers A mrs 2 — Curran Caty miss
Chapin Mary miss — Coleman Bridget mrs
Chapman C M mrs — Collins Mary H mrs
Colby Fannie miss — Conover Martha mrs
Callum J P mrs — Cornell Annie mrs
Coe Wm mrs — Coston Etta J miss
Collins M A & E miss — Coughtry Annie mrs
Coker Hannah mrs — Crow Mary miss
Coe Julia A miss — Crane Clara mrs
Collins mrs — Crone Nancy mrs
Cook Mary mrs — Crowley Mariah miss
Cook Edwin mrs — Cregier Nellie E miss
Cook Geo mrs — Crane Anna
Conroy Lizzie miss — Cross Sophronia mrs
Copp Amasa mrs — Curtis M A mrs
Comstock Rhodey miss — Cudney Emma mrs
Coesly miss — Curtis Mary Ann miss
Connolly Bridget mrs

D

Davis Elizabeth A mrs — Dickey Rachel A mrs 2
Davis Elizabeth Ann — Dickinson D C mrs
Davis Lizzie — Dolphin Bridget mrs
Davis Elizabeth mrs — Dognohoe Cate
Davis A E mrs — Dogonhoe Mary
Davis H Bingham mrs — Doddridge Cathrin A mrs
Daily Catherine miss — Dodd Richard mrs
Danley Sallay mrs — Dodson Elizabeth mrs
Daly Mary miss — Dorgan Mary mrs
Dauglos Mary miss — Downing Alexander mrs
Dalton Geo E mrs — Doran John L mrs
Deylor Elizabeth mrs — Dorsey Julia miss
Dalis D mrs — Dwyer Anna miss
Defraine Peter mrs — Dwyere Jull miss
Dempsey Mary mrs — Dunning Bridget miss
Dexter Rosonna mrs — Dyer L W mrs
Derbout Minnie miss — Dyas Carrie mrs
Desmond Adda miss — Dunavan Margaret
De Lacey Ellen miss — Durand Chas mrs
Deyer Catherine A mrs — Dunn Julia miss
Derend Mary

E

Eggleston Emma miss — Ellis Lizzey M mrs
Eames Emma S miss — Ellis Catherine miss
Easterbrooks Kate mrs — Elliott Julia mrs
Edwards Maria Reeve mrs — English Mary mrs
Edgerton Erastus mrs

F

Fairman L mrs — Flemming Anna miss
Farnham S B mrs — Ford Emily L miss
Fellows Eliza D mrs — Fory E & L mrs
Ferris Mary miss 2 — Franklin Walter mrs
Finn Mary A miss — French Cora E miss
Fitzgerald Ellen miss — Fry Amy mrs
Finley Mary mrs — Franklin H L mrs 2
Flowers Fannie miss — Franklin T J mrs 2
Flynn Kate miss — Franklin J mrs
Flynn Margaret L mrs — Forquer Margret miss
Fleming N mrs

G

Gardner Mary miss — Gregory C S mrs
Garrett Prisella mrs — Green Henry R mrs
Giuyer N O mrs — Gregorie Meline mrs
Glen Isabella R miss — Grimes Tresa miss
Gare Amelia miss — Grow D D mrs
Graham J M miss — Guild Sarah miss
Gray Lucy E miss — Ganther Gertie M mrs 2

H

Hallock Expremia mrs — Helleran Mary Ann
Hall Jeannie miss 2 — Heywood L M mrs
Hall Josephus — Heany miss
Halifax M A mrs — Henderson Susan miss
Haddock Julia miss — Henry F Merrill mrs
Haldenburg J W mrs — Higgins Ellen mrs
Hadway Mary miss — Hickey Eliza miss
Hall Mary Jane miss — Hitchcock Evaline mrs
Hammod Antoinette miss — Holden A F mrs
Hand Annours — Hogan Rose
Hampson Oliver E mrs — Hogan John mrs
Hampton M L miss — Hogan mrs
Hansell J R mrs — Horn Mary miss
Hilyer Victoia miss — Horton James mrs
Hammar Elizabeth miss — Howard mrs
Hasmobas Tukia — Howe Lucy miss
Haywood Louisa — Howe George mrs
Hamilton Maria mrs — Howell Matilda mrs
Hart Sarah miss — Howe Frederick mrs
Harmon Charles mrs — Howe S C mrs
Harris Nancy L mrs — Howes Ophelia mrs
Hardie Emeline mrs — Hurd Jinie mrs
Harned Carrie mrs — Hynes Mary mrs
Harris Ellen mrs 2 — Hull Hattie mrs
Hatfred Wm mrs — Hunter Nannie miss
Hays Hannah miss — Humphrey Cornelia mrs
Hazzer Hattie O — Hubbard Rosaline miss
Heffren Margaret miss — Hughes Elizabeth mrs
Heany Bridget — Hitchcock Hattie mrs

J

James Cora madam — Jillett Josephine P mrs
James Mary E mrs — Jones Charles A mrs
Jackson R mrs — Jones Kate miss
James James mrs — Johnson Delia A mrs
James Alfred mrs — Johnston Genie F miss
Jenison T H mrs — Judson Ann Courie miss

K

Keeler Wm O mrs — Kent Mary miss
Kelly Bridget miss 5 — Kilbridge Mary mrs
Kellogg Laura miss — Kinney Nellie H miss
Kelly Ann miss — Knowlton J K mrs
Kelly Mary Ann L — Kuies Mary Ann mrs
Kelly Maggie — Kelly Bridget miss
Kellogg Wm H mrs 2

L

Larson Betsey A miss — Lovejoy E S & S M misses
Lahey Elizabeth mrs — Loomis J G mrs
Larmon M L mrs — Lord Minnie miss
Layden Rosey miss — Loomis Submit C mrs
Lantry Thomas mrs — Lyons Mary A mrs
Lee Carrie mrs 2 — Lambards May mrs
Lewis Eliza A miss — Lynch Jane mrs
Lear E B mrs — Luellin Carrie miss
Leeson Rebecca miss — Lynch Kate B mrs
Lein Mary mrs
Loring Mary mrs

M

Matthews E J mrs — McBride Tabetha miss
Masterson Mary miss — McCauler Hugh mrs
Mendenthall Maria Fraisa mrs — McCann Jennie miss
Mehan Elvira miss — McCarmick Marg't miss
Miller Mary mrs — McCann Mary H
Middendorf Ann miss — McEnery Della miss
Miller Anna mrs — McDonald Johana miss
Millford Hattie mrs — McDonald Ann miss
Michel Philipenie mrs — McFarland G mrs
Mills Robert mrs — McGee Joseph mrs
Mitchell Assenath mrs — McGill L miss
Miller Mary mrs 2 — McLellan Neil
Monaghan Margaret miss — McLean Nellie miss
Mohoney Mary — McIntyre Margaret mrs 2
Monkley M Louisa miss — McKenna Margaret mrs
Mooney Matilda miss — McMillan Mary Ann miss
Moley Sarah E miss — McNulty Sarah mrs
Morgan L mrs — McMahon Thos mrs
Morrison Elizabeth J mrs — Maley Sarah
Moran Kate miss — Macomb Lon mrs
Moster Kate miss 5 — Mahan Belle mrs
Moore Ella F miss — Maigne G B mrs 2
Moore E C mrs — Morton Harriet miss
Mulhill Margaret 2 — Marsh E A miss
Munhall Mary miss — May mrs
Murphy Sarah A mrs — Maulsby L A miss
Murdock Sevilla mrs — Mason M mrs
Myers H P mrs — Masslon Maria
Miner Wm mrs — Maine Jane mrs
Moyer E mrs — Matthews Catharine mrs

N

Norton Anne Mary — Nash Sarah A miss
Norton Marian miss — Neagle Mary miss
Norris Wm J mrs — Nelman Lizzy mrs
Norton Kate miss — Newsome Sarah
Northrup L C miss — Nellis C mrs
Norise Annyett mrs — Newhall Caroline mrs
Nisbet Ellen miss — Newberry J B mrs
Nottingham Clara mrs — Nichols Wm D mrs
Norman Christina mrs

O

O'Keefe Mary Ann — Owen mrs
O'Grady Mary miss — Owen Kitsu miss
O'Harra Mary Ann 2 — Osgood A T mrs
O'Connor Mary A miss 2 — Oakley miss
O'Neil Mary miss — Obesdire Mary mrs
O'Neil Amelia miss — O'grady mrs
O'Donell Naomi mrs

P

Palmer S M mrs 2 — Phelan Elizabeth miss
Palmer M J mrs 2 — Phillips Ann Maria mrs
Parsons C A miss — Phalin F mrs
Parker Amanda mrs — Pike Emily M mrs
Paulson Mary miss 2 — Pike D H mrs
Patrick Fayett mrs — Pinkham Mary E mrs
Potter Elenor miss — Pike Frinnie miss
Payne John mrs — Powers Lizzie miss
Patterson J M mrs — Potter Emma M miss
Purcell Ellen — Powers Johanna miss
Petrie Elen mrs — Porter J G miss
Petrie Elen C mrs — Purdy Mattie J miss
Pierson Adel miss — Pulsifer Sarah N mrs
Phillips Martha mrs — Putnam Ann miss

Q

Qualls Mary mrs

R

Randall Rosy miss — Rock mrs
Rackhour Thomas mrs — Roberts Elizabeth miss
Reynolds Mary miss — Roberts Emma miss
Resar G miss — Roberts Ann M mrs
Reid Maria A mrs — Rounseville L L miss 2
Reed Eva miss — Robinson Mary A miss
Ritz Hellen M mrs — Roan Jane
Richmond Helen O mrs — Roberts Jennie M mrs
Richardson Sarah mrs — Royce Carrie C
Richardson Marion miss — Rosenthal Elizabeth
Rodgers Jose miss — Rumsey Mary E miss
Rogers Josephine mrs

S

Sawyer Hannah mrs T — Smith L mrs
Safford Mary — Smith John mrs
Safford J A mrs — Smyth mrs
Salsbury Alice miss — Smith Lizzie miss
Seckell L mrs — Smith Annie E mrs 2
Sawyer Alida mrs — Smith mrs
Scales Diana mrs — Somerville Annie miss
Sexton Arcelia M mrs — Southerner Catherine miss
Scott John mrs — Stillman Sarah mrs
Seargt Phoebe mrs — Stillman Sarah S miss
Secombe Ellen N mrs — Stark Elizabeth mrs
Seymour Sarah B mrs — St Clair Ellen miss
Sexton Eliza J mrs — Stanley Chas mrs dr
Shannon Mary Ann mrs — Stafford Edwd mrs
Sherdon Mary — Stanwich C M miss
Shaughnessy Maggie miss — Stewart Susan mrs
Shields J E mrs — Stewart Sylvania
Sherman Emma mrs — Stewart F mrs
Shufer Marery miss — Stephens Mary miss
Shea Johanna — Stewart Wm W mrs
Simari Jennie miss — Stroud Eliza miss
Shink Johana — Stokes Ellen
Simpson Helen V miss 2 — Sutherland Rose miss
Smalley Mary E miss — Summers Geo mrs
Skinner Sarah mrs

T

Tampe Margaret miss — Thomas Minna miss
Tedford Lizzie miss — Thayer Quincy mrs
Taylor David mr — Tourtelotte Clarissa mrs
Thayer C H miss — Towle M S mrs
Thornton Charlotte E miss — Tourtelott Abeline miss 2
Tibbitt M A miss — Tracy miss
Thomson S H mrs — Tyrrell P F mrs
Thompson Lavinia L mrs — Tucker H E mrs

V

Valentine mrs — Van Schaack Albert miss
Vinton Anna M miss — Vickery J A miss
Vaughan Joe B mrs — Van Akin Amanda

W

Walker Lizzie miss — Wicks Thomas mrs
Wallace Hannah D miss — Wilson Peter H mrs
Watts Anna miss — Wiswell R E mrs
Washburn Albina L mrs — Wynne Margaret mrs
Ward Mary A miss — Wicker Anna Maria mrs
Ward Burnstine miss — Williams Alice miss
Washington Floral — Williams Libbie miss
Weaver Alvina mrs — Williams Maria miss
Wetherell Hester A — Williams Sarah A
Wells Mary J mrs — Williams John P mrs
Welker Mary Ann — Williams H M mrs
Weekes Anne mrs — Williams Mary A mrs
Weber Sarah J mrs — Wilson Eliza J
Wells M J mrs 2 — Wilson Mary M mrs 2
Welsch Margaret mrs — Woods Libby miss
Welsh Eliza miss — Woodruff S L mrs
Welch Ellen miss — Wood C B mrs
White Mary miss — Wood Mary mrs
White Sarah mrs — Wolcott Sarah mrs
Whitney Jennie miss — Woodward Mary Ann mrs
Whitaker Andrew mrs — Woodruff Eliza miss
White Rosana miss — Wright Mary miss
Whetor Emma miss — Wyman Hattie F mrs
Wise C mrs — Wright Sally miss
Wilber Mary L — Wright Lizzie miss

Y

Young Carrie miss — Yoe Helen C miss

Initials.

Jennie miss — L H M C mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Allen James F — Anderson S C — Ayers Junius
Ayers Otis — capt — Allen John W
Andrews A A — Allwell F — Aikis W A
Appleton & co — Anderson T C — Anthony Wm P
Austin Asa — Adams T W — Adams John
Allard Charles — Andrews & co H — Adams mr
Arington dr — Avery Henry M — Archer John
Allen David O — Alexander J E — Ames Minor T
Angus R B — Andrews J N — Abbott Lawrence
Allen Roswell M — Allis J E — Abbott Lawrence
Aldrich Edwin D — Anderson J — F
Atwell Frank

B

Ball & Young — Barden Frederick — Bennett Charles
Babbitt W M — Barbour S P — Dorsey Charles
Bartlett W B — Barnes Royal B — Bell Charles A
Ball Morris — Baxter E S — Bennett Chas A
Baker Wm S — Banks Chas L 2 — Bennett A
Ball William H — Barrett Caleb — Beers Charles
Battershall John — Barrus Charles — Beers & Morford
Barrett John — Barrett Patt
Baldwine John C — Barnes Charles — Bickford A M
Bailey W H H 2 — Baggs Abel — Belding Brothers
Barker J H — Bates B Z 2 — Blatchford B F
Barron John V 2 — Barry A C — Bell John
Baldwin T — Barker & Bush — Bennett Joseph
Baldwin G S — Bartlett A D — Blackwell John D
Bettmann Saml — Bailey A M — Beetle C J
Baldwin Frederick M — Bittinger G W 2 — Beers J M
Blyholder J B — Bryson Charles — Bessau Jasper 2
Begun J M — Boyer C R — Brundagelly Cyrus
Benoworth Jas — Bostwick Chas 2 — Brown A P
Beebe H W — Bolton Wm H — Becker, Phillips & co
Beach Henry A — Boyle W H — Bradt Alanson P
Benjamin Geo J — Boune W H — Bowes & Benscheid
Bender Thos S — Bolton W H — Brady Owen
Bennett T H — Bonney Wm E — Brady & Norton
Blim Geo P — Boarman T lieut — Brown, Pangborn & co
Bignall S L — Boardman Wm W
Bishop E F lieut — Brenan William — Buxton V J
Beale R J — Bivan W A — Butler George
Beckwith Chas H — Brewster Wm 3 — Butler George A
Berr L — Bowker Joseph L — Fufant Seth
Blackburn Martin capt — Brewster Wm — Byington S S
Blommett mr — Brown Joshua S — Burns Roger Jno
Bell W K — Brown John — Bulbock Sawyer
Bennett Walter — Boerman John — Butchien Rufus
Blakie Wm — Brassell John — Burch Charles
Black John 2 — Boyd John jr — Burdett A
Blackburn Wm — Brown James 2 — Buck Anson
Belote Joseph — Brade J — Burr A W
Biggar William — Brown Henry — Burns John W
Beatron John — Bryant J O & O F — Burnap & Harvey
Brackett E — Bross Hurry — Butts Charles R
Brown R F — Boss John — Burnam Loren
Brundage E — Brown James 2 — Burgess Wm
Botts Randolph — Brennae T lieut — Burk John
Brown Edward — Brooker T — Bentler Joseph
Brainard D — Botham Thomas — Byam John W
Bogart Dow — Brown Treat H — Butler Julius W
Brown Charles — Bowen Frank — Byington S S
Brost D R — Brown Fred H

C

Chapman Jas — Childs W H — Crittenden & Wagner
Chapman D — Clay Wm
Clark James — Clark L W — Crane Albert
Clapp F G — Capender Geo — Crotser Alber
Clapp T W — Campell Geo C — Connell Miles
Chapin E E — Caruthers G L — Cottlow Morris 2
Chadbourn S B — Carpenter S D — Couley Michl
Clark G T lieut — Carey Jas — Considine Michl
Chandler, Abel & co — Campbell Jas — Cook Willard S
Clancey Dennis — Cassady J N — Corigan Wm
Chappell Alonzo — Campbell Jas D — Casseleman Ward
Clapp Nicholas — Calcord J C — Collins Wm
Clark Aaron B — Center Jno jr — Corrigan Wm
Chapin C B — Carson Thos — Cook Wm
Cline Phile — Case Geo — Cowley Wm
Cuttler P S — Card Oscar E — Cosgrove Jno
Chaney Paymstr — Camp C F — Corbitt Jno
Clay Const — Candy B W — Cannett Jno
Clark H C — Carney Daniel — Collins J V D
Cheney J jr — Carson D J 2 — Cook J D dr
Clifford James — Carpenter R B hon — Cox Jas
Chapman Jas — Carroll Edwd — Cone Jas
Clarke J O — Calloway Fred — Connor Jas
Clark J T — Carmichael G S — Cook J C & co
Church K — Casey Thos — Coxshell Jas
Church L W — Carson Thos — Coney Jas
Clafian W — Cahill Francis — Colby Jno A 2
Clement Lewis — Colson N — Colby Jno
Clark L W — Caspeh O T — Coulson H G
Cannon C — Cook & co — Corby H M
Clarey Byron M — Cook Nathanl — Couley Thos 2
Clark Thos — Cook Butler C — Coudrey Thos
Chaleuk Thos H — Combs A J — Cattcer Thos
Crimmins T — Cranch John — Colby S B
Chandler T M capt — Cox & White — Colby Geo W
Caul J L — Colby & co — Colton Edwd
Campell Jno W — Cowles M A — Cook Chas E
Cavenaugh J W — Croughwel M — Condon Patrick
Campell Jno — Curtis W B capt — Cobb C B
Campell Jno B — Cramer Jno W — Cattreal Chas
Chandler W C — Culver H G — Conboy Peter
Chapman Wm — Crane Geo — Conors Edwd
Church Wm — Crocker S S — Coscey Patrick
Crosby C L & co

D

Dezell Samuel — Dixon Joseph — Dow C & co
Deforest S W — Devinny Jas M — Donovan Jno L
Diemond F J — Dlong J H T — Doyle Martin
D Waer Robert — Delight A M — Douglass L
Day Ralph — Decrest J D 2 — Downing mr
Davis Robert — Dixon Jas — Downs Wm R
Davis P C — Dickson Henry — Duffell
Dalque C — Dingman J B — Dow John H
Dennis Chas A — Dell Henry — Doyle Joseph
Davenport C A — Deal Harry — Dunlap John
Davidson Chas — Denale H A — Duffee John jr
DeClerge & Dorr — Deidrich Geo — Dobbins John
Daylor Adam — Duffy Patrick — Dymond John
Dingee Nath W — Dudley C H — Dwyer Jos W
Dicky Orrin 2 — Dunham A G 2 — Donohue John
Doggett Marshal — Durocher A — Dolen John
Davison Asa L — Dupee & co — Daw J H
Donaher M — Driscoll & Blanchard — Dunning J S
Doragan Martin — Doney Jacob H
Davis L C — Donland Thos — Drury J H
Daly Wm — Dunfield George — Donovan J F
Davie Wm W — Dunn Thos P — Donovan J
Davis W W — Dowald J & co — Doane J D
Deermans Jos F — Draper E C — Dunkin Henry F
Dawson John 3 — Duffy Ross — Doane J B
Denis Joseph — Duckham Richd — Duskin H F
Daniels Joel — Dougherty capt — Doane Thos H
Daniel Joseph — Dockett Chas — Davis Geo B
Decker Jacob — Dutton David

E

Eldridge Isaac — Everson dr — Eapsam John M
Earle Osman O — Engle Richd — Eseader John J
Earl N D — Erskine Romer — Ellendel Wm A
Emerson & co — Earl Dennis — Ewing Wm
Emmerson A C — Eames Saml C — Estey W N
Emigh A — Edwards F — Eskines W
Edwards Oliver — Edwards F C — Esty W H
Edsall Barton — Embreth Thos — Earle W H
Egan P W — Elsey George — Eddins Wm
Eddy Philander — Ewing G W

F

Farmer M — Fitch H H — Fowler S G
Fay Wm — Fratherston T — Forbes James
Fisher Wm — Filsinger G N — Forman John
Fallon Wm — Fitzsimons P — Foster H
Fitch W H 2 — Finch C T — Foss S D
Fitzgerald John — Fushan D — Foster James
Fitzmorris J — Fitch A L — Freeman M
Faber John — Ferris B — Frey T
Feely John — Fitch Nathan S — Flint F
Farrell J — Fish A — Fox Edwin B
Fisher Joseph — Flowers J A — Foley C H
Finlay James — Franey M — Flanigan T
Farris J M rev — Frear mr — Flynn Patrick
Fisher J Hyde — Frager Wm — Fanster P H
Finlay James — Flinn John — Fuller N W
Finch J D — Fox John — Fowler Burt
Frank, Simon & co — Fisher J W — Fowler Burt

G

Griffin Jas — German A H — Grow D D
Gardner Joseph — Gilmore Dunlap & co — Grove Danl
Garety Martin — Gore dr
Garrigan L — Gillespie Anthony — Griffin Patrick
Gaultry M — Gibbs Thos — Graves & co
Garn Laird — Green John & co — Gonser Abram
Gilbert Warren — Graeff Isaac — Goggin J
Gifford John — Gwenuck John — Green Martin
Gilman Willis E — Goodrich J C — Grover Wm
Gleeson John 2 — Goodell James H — Goodwin Wm A
Gaffeney John — Green Hugh — Granger Andrew
Gilder John — Granger H Jsergt — Grubb Wm 2
Gaffney John — Greene H R — Gordinier Wm
German Henry — Griswold H W — Gray Wm
Gilbert Geo — Goldsmith G W — Graham J W
Gibbons Thos — Green Thos — Gould W W
George Geo — Green R C — Gorey Patrick
Gilmartin Geo — Gudgel S B — Grout Otis
Garrett S J capt — Goodridge G L — Griffith Josiah
Galagher E M — Graham Robt — Goodwin Wm A
Garin Edw'd — Gumaer Chas L — Griffin Simon
Garland David — Grannis Robt N — Goodwin John
Galagher Patrick

H

Hayes James — Hanley Isaac — Heafrey Peter
Haley P C — Hayde James — Hinsdale D M 2
Harper Walter — Harmon Jonath — Henshaw Edwd C
Hadley L Foster — Hintz James — Hill Robert 2
Hane W F — Harrington R J C — Hines Stephen
Hale W E Cash — Hatton Jno — Herbert Geo F
Haggard Jno — Hayword John — Hines Frank H
Hagerman J J — Howland John W — Hulbert Chas
Halligan J rev — Hanrahan John — Holman Green A
Hallock Isaac G — Hanlin John — Hughes Wm
Hallweck Jocal — Handeman John — Halcomb Loomis
Hogan J A — Hanlon John J — Humphrey mr
Hall Thos W 2 — Hayes J St Clair — Hobart S
Haggerty R C — Habern Geo — Hook Moses
Hall David M — Harris Wm — Hughes mr
Hall master Chas — Hewes & Braans — Holbrook dr L H
Hammond Chas 2 — Hine Lewis — Hirst W & J
Hall Chas — Helmbold S V W — Hudson Wm
Hall Chas H — Helm Jno — Hoe Wm H
Hale A L — Herr Michl — Hunt F W & co
Hadley R Aaron H — Heymer Robert — Hubbard Jno F
Hall A — Henning & co — Hobbs Jno R
Hall Andrew — Hitchcock S S 6 — Humphrey Jno R
Hall Alfred — Hickey Thos — Hawarth Henry
Harris Bros — Hiatine Geo — Howe H R
Harrison C H — Hilliard H A — Howe Van Buren C
Hanchey D P — Hill Henry — Holden Henry
Hanley Danl — Hinst Tom — Hollingsworth H C
Hager Elijah W — Hicks D J — Hunt H E
Hazelton E H — Higgins capt Jas — Hopkins S P
Hawkins Edwin — Hill Wm — Holland Chas C
Harris Jno — Hyde Mason 2 — Holland Thos C
Harris Robt W — Hynes Lewis G — Homes G B
Harris S — Heady Michl — Holden Rufus C
Hauchett Seth M — Hendricks capt M — Huffman E L
Harden Francis G — Heffrien Wm — Hurlbut Edwin
Harris Saml H — Henry Jno — Hall Chas J
Hamlon Stephen — Herdman J & co — Howard Calvin F
Harris H — Hendricks Jacob — Hobart Chas F
Haslon Thos — Henneally Steph — Hall J
Harris Thos — Henry J M — Hombeck P A
Harbidge Thos — Hea Jno C — Hopper C C
Hawkhurst J W — Heenan M F — Holden N
Hall Geo E — Helmer Richard — Howard A B
Hansbrough W — Healy Patrick — Hunt A W
Hanchett H — Higgins A D — Hosmer & Shipman
Hasley James O — Hyde N N
Bakell H H — Hatch J C — Hough & Worts

I and J

Irwin John H & co — Johnson Jonas — Jones C E
Ingee J P — Johnson Jonn L — Jackson Edwd J
Ives James — Johnson John — Jackson Robt 2
Irwin David & co — Johnson James T — Jewett Albert
Irwin James — Jones C R — James Kinley & co
Ingehart Chas D — Jones Owen
Inslee Samuel jr — Jones John E — Jennings Ben
Irwin & Mitchell — Jones John M — Jacobs B C
Johnson Samcapt — Jones John — Jewell Stephen
Johnston Saml D — Jamison Thos — Judd Warren
Jonson Alexander — Jenkins Thomas — Jaques William
Johnston C S — Joy Thomas — Jacks J John
Johns'n Anth — Jewell George — Jewell Jacob
Johnson W H — James T B — Jurneon John A
Jackson F capt

K

Kehler John — Kittes Wm — Kiley Edmond
Kenyon Patrick — Keith S L & co — Kneeley Albert N
Kesler Fred — Kirk Wm — Kneeland D C
Kelly J M — Kidder W C prof — Kemp Saml S 2
Kavanagh James — Kemp W H — Keyes O M
Kerr J C — Krasan Mike — Kimball S F dr
Kelly J H & co 3 — Kinni M Y — Kearkey F
Kavanagh James — Kinney Avery R — Kelley Saml
King John — Kimball Oliver — Kelley Stephen
Kean John — Keating M — Kimal Frank
Kennedy John — Kline A P — Kellogg Geo W
Kennedy John — Keath Chas W — Krick Geo
Keegan John — Kimball Ambrose L — Kelley Timothy
Keller John H — Keenan Peter — Keegan Geo
Kilmore John N — Keefe Dennis — Kimball Geo A
Kinney John — Kaye Dan — Kennedy H F
Kemper Wm — Keene D rev — Kimball J W
Keaney Wm — Kennedy Isaac

L

Leach Henry — Lawrence John — Loomis George
Lawson James — Lane E B — Long J
Lenighan John — Lesson Charles — Logan Thomas
Leonard Joseph — LaMott Charles — Long Thomas
Lighthall Wm — Lancott C Lewy — Lindley Robt A
Landish John — Lesson Christ — Lockwood H H
Lavayes Henry — Leech A H — Low H R
Lindsey Wm — Langlois Nich C — Locke J H
Lesser Wm And — Leland mr — Lombard J G 2
Long Wm J — Law J S B co — Lighthall J N
Levitt M J — Leonard Wm W — Lynam John
Lawler Michael — Leacher Godfrd — Lowell John
Land L H — Luce Joseph D — Low sergeant
Lewish Phillips — Loomis & King — Lomax John
Legg George R — Lowry & Sommes — Little John
Landon J F — Lind A M — Little William
Layton James W — Low capt — Lyman Wm

M

Mantell Buttard & co — Mather & co 2 — Madison S S
Maurer Joseph — Matteson mr — Melville S D
Mater Joseph — Mason S — Maris Saml
Malone John — Martin J W — Martin Thos
Manne Wm — Manning mr — Marshall Geo & co
Marks Wm — Magoffin B hon — Merrill H M J
Mann Wm F — Merrick Otis S — Merrill James
Maull Wm W — Munn Benning S — Maxwell Henry D
Madgno Thos H — Merrill Angs M 2 — Menton John
Maher James — Matchell A C dr — Marshall Geo
Meech Jas W 2 — Mason A A — Margnorat F M D
Meek James — Merreck Chs F 2 — McCarthy Nchls
Main Jacob — Mance Childs — McCabe & Hughes
Mated James — Manson Angus — McElhorey J A
Malone John — Metz Chas — McBride John H
Mahony John — Maley Robt S — McCann J H md 2
Murphey James — May Franklin — McElheson Jas
Marin Jno A — Madmon Jno — Melville John S
Mullen Jno A — Madden Jno — McMarel T
Moore Jno M — Mickel Reuben — McFarland G
Moore Jno F — Miner & Bissell — McCarthy Tim
Mullen Michael — Mead A N & co — McGrath Thos
Martangh Michl — Milks A — McIntosh R S
Montgomery A — Mitchell David — McElligerth Rd
Morris Geo H — Myers Cal David — McFarland Call
Morey Wm — Middy David — McEwen Peter
Myles, Young & co — Minipee Adam F — McAlerman Ptk
Momma Nicholas — Mulligan Frank — McLaughlin Ptk
Morris & Walker — Miley Edward — McDonald capt A
More Nathan — Miller Edmon 2 — McKee & Mase
Mashoe J M — Mifkre F — McDonald Alex
Murphy Patrick S — Miller Wm — McKellup J & co
Mutchlee Chas I — Minty James B — McGrath James
Mewrey Danl S — Miller Joel S — McCarthy Michl
Morgan Patk G — Middaugh H G — McDermott Luke
Morgan Dan — Miller S S — McBride Michael
Morgan dr D T — Montgomery F — McGinn Matt
Morgan Danl — Moss Frank G — McBride Wm M
Montunge Renh — Morgan Richard — McKinnon Jno
Mowrer David — Moore Sid — McComb Jno
Mooder, Michles & co — Murray Thos V — McGovern Jno
— Moulding Thos — McHugh Jno
— Morton Geo — McLaflin Jno
— Moore Henry — McDonald Jno
— Malcomb J C — McRoberts Jno
— Morris James — McChesney J R
— Murry Jno — McArtled Jno

N

Newsome Ben — Neal Patrick — Nicols Jasia
Neal H H — Noyes Chas H — Nolan J 2
Newberry N E — Nias R — Norton Horace & co
Noel Joseph — Nagele Ernest
Nichols & Britt — Norton S W — Nelson John H
Nolan Patt A — Notter Geo 2 — Newton Walter
Noble Chas J — Nyman T W — Newton Isaac
Noble C N — Naught Henry — Newton Wm
Nordell C R — Nash Henry 2 — North Levi J
Nicolay Charley

O

O'Bryan Edwd — O'Cullivan John — Ormsby John
O'Bryan John — Odligoon H G — Oliver W W
O'Donnell Simon — O'Hare Thos — Osburn A
O'Donnell Neal — O'Leary Martin — Ostram W F
O'Donnell Terry — O'Brian Thos — O'Neal E O
O'Shea James — O'Keefe Cornlius — O'Neal John
O'Connor J H — O'Relly M C — O'Neal Joseph
O'Connor Edmd — O'Day Bryan — O'Neal Phiness
O'Connell John — O'Brian Daniel — O'Neal D P
O'Donnell Neil — Onderdonck H N — Overholser N W

P

Peckham Nathan — Proctor Jerome — Pennie Thos
Phillips A A — Porter David — Peck Jos W
Patchin A J — Price mr — Pettie J
Pyott Middleton — Pratt C E — Patton J N
Power Michael 2 — Price Abner — Peters Henry M
Patterson Alex — Pettyman N B — Pease Harry capt
Prendergast J T — Phillips John — Peace Frank D
Pearce Sam — Partruh mr — Pearson & co G W
Price Saml H — Pike mr — Palmer G
Post Ferdinand — Power Elam Day — Parsons F E 2
Pitkin Edw 2 — Poineir Geo — Parker Russell
Pollard Jerome — Patton L D — Patterson R E
Pluss Sherman — Phillips W M 3 — Parker E F
Porter E Payson — Parker A A — Page Chs master
Prentice Wm — Parsons Fost E — Peacock E P
Pitnam W D — Packhurst J — Perry Chas C 2
Putman Victor C — Phillips John 2 — Putnam & Peck
Pratt G N — Phillips James

Q

Quigley John — Quigley Malachi — Quirk John
Quinlan mr — Quackenbush D J — Quion Bernard
Quinn Samuel

R

Rankin J A — Riley A W — Ryan Wm
Richards J A — Ricefield A B — Robinson Walter
Randall Aaron F lieut — Rich Byron — Robertson Wm
Rice D Thos 2 — Risley Allen — Rogers Jno
Ryerson W H — Reading & Mead md — Robinson Jno
Richardson G R — Ranstead & Louis — Ross Jas B
Rorden Matthew — Rutt Peter — Ryall Jno
Renner Jno J — Rubler Orlando — Robey James
Rousseau Jno H — Roberts B F — Rogers James T
Rhoades Jno A — Robert Hanson — Rowe H H
Rice J & H — Robinson B W — Root Geo H
Richolson Jno — Ryan Thos — Ross T J
Reed Wm Alex — Ryan Michl T — Ross S A
Rawson Wm — Rodgers Lewis — Russell Patrick
Ransom S C & co — Roughen Martin — Roberts H J
Richmond Resser — Rourke Michl — Rose Geo
Richards David — Ruuyon R F — Roberts S
Randolph Charlie — Robinson R E 2 — Ross Peter
Rattigan C A — Ramsay Robt — Ryan James
Redstone A E — Row Wm G — Rounworth Saml
Rice B B — Rockwood W — Robbins B P
— — Roatch Patrick

S

Shaw, Davis & co — Scofield W C rev — Saxton Charles
Scott Chas G — Shiplett Writen F — Shufeldt W W
Sherwin O — Serelia John — Shanly Francis
Sabro A — Sampson Jos A — Sawersby Fran R
Sherwood Allen — Savage John 2 — Shanton Fredy
Sell Andrew 2 — Scott John — Shumway & co
Shrouds Hewelin — Scales Joseph S — Sherwood F R
Sheldon N E — Shafer Jacob F — Smith R W
Shear, Packard & co — Seeley J R — Spurham Wm
— Scott James — Speers William
Saville Henry — Semmes J B — Smith Wm C
Sayles H V — Shelden J C — Singer Joseph
Sanford Daniel — Short James — Solon John
Schneider Ant G — Salisbury S — Smith G W capt
Saden Benj G — Shepley J C — Sinclair J E 2
Sparks Robert — Sebertez Thomas — Spink H A
Seymour & Fuller — Sherwood T W dr — Sinclair James
Sea capt — Sanford C W — Simmons Albert M W
Seamins Stephen — Sailor Samuel
Seaver Wm W — Sarl Samuel — Speer Asa R 2
Sanders W S — Sherman E S — Spaulding O L lt
Springer dr — Scott Edmond — Spooner Otis 2
Skinner Nathan — Sparr Stephen — Sullivan E
Spor Alpheus — Skinner Saml F — Syks Edwin
Soper Allen capt — Smith Sam D — Stileson E G
Skinner A F W — Simmonds Fran — Sweet M A
Simon Andrew — Smith Elijah — Stratton O
Spencer J S — Sims Edwin G — Stone Wm
Smith J W — Snider Geo C — Stone Huntington & co
Smith G W — Stell John
Soroghen Dan — Stratman G H — Stapleton Wm H
Smith Frank — Stinson James — Stebbins W R
Smith David — Stafford A H — Stewart John R
Spencer Champ — Stratton O — Story W N F
Smith D P — Sullivan Billy — Sullivan Jno F
Sorahan Daniel — Stevenson N H — Sutton John
Snyder Chas F — Swift Amasa E — Stinson Francis 2
Smith Parley — Sullivan Patk — Sutton F R
Smith Phillip — Stevens Plondon — Stock Simon
Smith Henry — Swain Charles — Stratman G H 2
Skinner Chas S — Sturges James — Stevens George
Smith Geo W — Sullivan Jer 2 — Stovell George
Smith G W — Stone Emery A — Sterling Thomas
Skeny Samuel — St John John — Stocking T W

T

Tabb Thos C — Towner W H — Toby Pliny
Taber Geo S — Taylor Z B — Turpin Edwd B
Talcott Jas H — Thurston Wm — Thompson B P
Tanner C J — Talbot J S 2 — Thompson H P
Towle P J — Tobin M — Thompson A
Tarey Edwd S — Town Wetson R — Tiffany Otis
Tarey Robt — Townsend T W — Travis Austin
Tucker Ashworth & co — Trousdale J L — Town A B
Thayer & Hammond — Thome Geo — Thayne A C
Talmadge P — Thompson T C — Trigley A C
Thomson Wm — Throupe Geo — Tuttle Rush
Templeton John — Tiffany Geo L — Thomas R M
Terhune John — Turner Geo — Thompson H A 2
Terwilliger J — Turner Tho M — Thompson Henry
Telfer W G — Thomson S H — Thomas Henry
Tracey L B — Todd Frank A — Tebbetts E F
Turner J W col — Thompson surg — Tracey James
Turner W D — Treecey James — Thompson J A dr
Tureman W — Thayer J C — Treasy John
— Thompson J W 2 — Tarrode Jas N
— — Timmin Emmer

U

Underwood L & J

V

Vandoren mr — Volk C G — Van Ness Edwd
Vanvieet A — Varnell E J — Vanmatre J C
Vanvliet Chas

W

Warner P lieut — Wadington John — Wilson J B
Webber Chas m — Warren W W — Wilson Mathew
Ward Patrick 2 — Warne Wm — Wilson Wm
Webb Norman 2 — Wears Wm — Wiley Joseph
Warner Orrin — Walkup Wm — Willey Wm
Weirich Adam — Warner L P — Whiting A M maj
Walker Marcus — Waite A Eld — Winans Orrin G
Wolcott Otis — Webber Ed — Wickson Peter H
Welch A R — Wells E M dr — Williams C M maj
Welch Philip — Wells F Cohr dr — Willard Peter
Welch John R — Wood Frank S — Wightman W R
Welch Martin — Waddock Francis — Wheaton E H
Welch Chas — Wistendoof Thos — Whitter Francis J
Welch Patrick — Webster Danl — White T L
Watt & Wilson — Watters Edwd — Wilson Henry
Waller Jus L — Wellington Wm — Willard Jos H
Wallace R W — Wood Stephen R — Windzer Ugler
Wolcott Edwd A — Wood A N & co — Wickham John J
Ward E — Wright S J — Willard W B & co
Wendell Geo W — Wake H — Wilde Mr
Walker Hiram — Wood W S — Whitman Wm
Watters H W — Wood Wm — Wilson W J
Warfield H — Wright J H — Williams & Guion
West J B — Woodbury A M — Wills & co
Walker J B — Work Henry C — Whitman W G
Waller James — Wright Wm — Wimsey John
Walker Elisha D — Woodbury A — White Albert J
Wallace James — Wilson J A — Whitney Mr
Wescott Jaaufs — Wilson Alfred — Wallace James
Walker J W dr

Y

Young Nat L — Yerkes T P M D

Initials.

J. L. Care Box 1599.... Garrett Biblical Institute.... Commanding Officer 14th Illinois Volunteers.... R. Y. O. T. C.... Clothing 517 Clark st.... G. W. S. of the I. O. of G. T.... Manufacturer of Self Binding Machine.... The Illinois Despatch Co.... 304 Lake street.... Agts. Malgumbell.... American Solder Company.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. till 10:15 a.m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES—Deferred Annual Meeting.—The members of the Chicago Academy of Sciences are requested to attend at the rooms, corner of Lake and Clark streets, Tuesday, Feb. 10th inst., at 7½ P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and to transact other business of importance. All persons interested in Entomology are respectfully invited to be present.

HAMS! HAMS!—A choice lot

CITY CURED SMOKED HAMS

For sale by

H. W. ROGERS, Jr., & CO., No. 1 Hilliard's Block, Corner Clark and S. Water st.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT,

68 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.,

Will prosecute claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Attorneys for drawing Pension Money from the Chicago Agency. Application may be made by mail.

NOTICE—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 262 Madison street, between Wells and Market. Clairvoyant examinations $1. She also tells the past, present and future. Terms—50 cents. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

FOR SALE.

100 cords Mixed Beach and Maple, 2d in the yard.
100 cords Canada Hickory Wood, 3d in the yard.
Apply at 182 South Water street, Steel's Building.

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER

has been approved by the U. S. Board of Ordnance and is now largely used in the service. Circulars, with prices, furnished on application. Address

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, New York.

---

100 BBLS. REFINED CARBON OIL, guaranteed to test the degree. Also—50 BBLS. LINSEED OIL, for sale to the trade. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead and Oil Works.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c. &c. Vaults ordered cleaned and purified. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at the lowest possible rates. Post office Box 4143.

Commission Merchants.

SAML. HOWE, COMMISSION,

142 S. Water-st., Chicago, Ill.,

Solicits consignments of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, &c., for sale, or orders to purchase. Will make advances on consignments to be held here or shipped East.

TODD & DEXTER,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

141 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES TODD. WM. W. DEXTER.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Broom Corn, &c.

Warehouse..........201 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WM. LITTLE. G. A. SACKETT.

CAMPBELL BROS.,

PRODUCE AND

Commission Merchants,

125 North Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3244.

A. ST. J. CAMPBELL. G. H. CAMPBELL.

References—Pollard & Doane, William Blair & Co., Hall, Kimbark & Co., Gay, Allen & Co., Ladd & Williams, Davis, Sawyer & Co.

PENISTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIVERPOOL.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnson & Bayley, do.

Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by

HENRY MILWARD,
18 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office 206 South Water, corner of Wells, (up stairs.)

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by

WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.

A. AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT.

MOULTON & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions. No. 208 Lake st. & 208 S. Water St., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in Sorghum.

179 South Water street, Chicago.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Water Street, New York.

REFERENCES:—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Oglesby, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; R. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Oglesby & Macauley, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.

J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse 82 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—127 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 186 South Water street, (Akin's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

139 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES:—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.

CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

No. 214 South Water street,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds,

For a Commission.

MURRY NELSON. R. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

47 Broad street, New York.

Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216½ South Water street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & Co., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.......P. O. Box 1516. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. F. P. HAWKINS. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of BOOTH & CRONE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

January 1st, 1863.

C. W. BOOTH,
JULIUS CRONE.

The General Commission business will be continued under the name of Orrin F. Booth & Co.

ORRIN F. BOOTH,
C. W. BOOTH.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Mr. Henry W. Fuller is this day admitted as a partner in our business. The style of the firm will be Fuller, Finch & Fuller.

FULLER & FINCH.

Chicago, Feb. 2, 1863.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,

24 & 26 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO,

Wholesale dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFFS,

And Manufacturers' Articles.

F. F. & F. invite the attention of the trade to their large and carefully selected stock; respectfully soliciting a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on this house.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On the 12th inst., was admitted as a member of our firm, WM. J. POPE, recently and during the past six years, with Messrs. Davis, Sawyer & Co., of this city. The name and style of the new firm will be SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, after this date.

SHERMAN & HALL, 97 S. Water street.

Chicago, Jan. 31st, 1863.

SHERMAN, HALL & POPE,

[Successors to Sherman & Hall, Established A. D. 1837.]

GRAIN, PRODUCE AND FRUIT

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Warehouse, 97 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advanced on consignments for home or Eastern markets.

M. C. SHERMAN. J. S. HALL. WM. J. POPE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BRYAN & COLLETT,

For the transaction of a general COMMISSION BUSINESS, and are prepared to make Liberal Advances against consignments for sale in either Chicago, New York or Liverpool. Office and Store, 126 Dearborn St.

W. H. BRYAN,
JOHN COLLETT.

REFERENCE—A. C. BADGER & Co., Bankers, Chicago.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Williams & Houghteling, is dissolved by limitation. Either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
W. D. HOUGHTELING.

Chicago, January 8, 1863.

W. D. HOUGHTELING,

(Successor to Williams & Houghteling.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

210 1-2 Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a General Shipping, Produce and Commission Business, under the name of MATHER, CLARY & CO. Office in Ewing's Block, corner North Water and Clark streets.

WILLIAM T. MATHER,
STEPHEN CLARY,
LUCIEN T. BARCLAY.

Chicago, Jan. 19, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CHAMPION & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by James Todd, who is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

E. C. CHAMPION,
JAMES TODD.

141 South Water street.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862, - - - - $1,565,679.16
Liabilities, - - - - - $57,630.38

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

[illegible]

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

MILLER & WILMARTH, Agents,
150 South Water street, Chicago.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A Farm. An excellent Farm of sixty-three acres, in the southern part of Minnesota, partly improved, with a good house and WELL attached, a brook running through it, and eighty rods of the estate running on the bottom of a beautiful lake, within a mile of two villages, will be sold for Three Hundred Dollars to a cash customer. Please address "J.S.," Tribune office, Chicago.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Two three-story Dwelling Houses near Michigan avenue, north of Twelfth street.
One two-story Dwelling House on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street.
A nice Dwelling House and Lot 30 feet front, on Wabash avenue, near Old street.
A very desirable Residence on Prairie ave., near Old st.
A three-story Brick House on Michigan avenue, north of Madison street.
One two-story House, with fifty foot lot on Old street, near State street.
A neat Cottage on Adams street, near Jefferson street, with 25 foot lot.
A Brick Warehouse, 3½ story, 40x120 feet, on Clark st.
One hundred feet on State street, north of Madison st.
Five two-story Houses on Madison and School streets, near Desplaines street.
One two-story House on Fourth avenue, near Harrison street.

BUILDING LOTS.

A corner Lot 50 feet front, on Prairie avenue, north of Ringold Place.
Fifty feet on Michigan avenue, near Old street.
200 ft on Calumet avenue, near Rio Grande street.
56 ft on Wabash avenue, near Ringold Place.
25 ft on Michigan avenue, near Madison street.
125 ft on Monroe and Adams sts., near Harrison street.
50 ft on Adams street, near Wells street, opp. the High School.

RIVER PROPERTY.

150 ft on Clark street, between Twelfth street and North street.
150 ft on the river, near Ogden's Slip.
100 ft corner Archer Road and Ogden's Slip.

Also, a variety of cheap lots in the different Divisions of the city, and several blocks near the city limits suitable for subdivision.

APPLY TO

JAMES & SPRINGER,
Room No. 13 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—

An Improved Farm in Warren County, Illinois.

Said farm consists of 160 acres and the improvements of a one story and a half brick house, large barn and out-buildings.

Its handsome location and convenience to a good market, being within about seven miles of Prairie City, its fertility of soil, and the low price at which it will be sold offer a fine opportunity to any one in quest of a good farm.

For raising stock this farm is very valuable, a portion being naturally adapted for grazing—and having on it several living springs of water.

For particulars address J. F. COMSTOCK, St. Louis, or apply to Ezra Smith, Esq., of Prairie City. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate. THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Produces Larger Crops,

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENINGS—GOOD SOCIETY. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free.

A RARE CHANCE—The subscriber has for sale a large piece of Land in the South Division, within the city limits, which will be sold at a bargain for cash and very short time. To any one wishing to make an investment of about $20,000 in unimproved land for subdivision, this presents a rare opportunity. For particulars apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, southeast corner South Water and Clark streets, No. 1 Wheeler's Block, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—Lots, Lands and Houses for sale by G. M. HIGGINSON 1 Wheeler's Block, on southeast corner of S. Clark and Water-sts.:

220 feet on South Branch, suitable for a Packing House.
4 Lots on Prairie avenue, near Old street.
10 Lots on Prairie avenue, corner of Rio Grande.
4 Lots on Milwaukee avenue, near Division street.
2 Lots 50 feet, with Cottages on State street, near Nash's Packing House.
House and Lot on east side of Larrabee street, near Clybourn avenue.
House and Lot No. 132 West Washington street.
House and Lot on Illinois st., near Wells st., N. Division.
10 acres of Land on the border of the western city limits.
100 feet on South Branch. Also, a first-rate Boiler Shop, with lot.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$250,000 worth of City Property and Lands in Iowa, belonging to the estate of Antoine Le Claire, deceased.

IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

Le Claire Block, of brick, four stories, 320 feet front, containing a hotel, two public halls, ten first-class stores and several offices.

Post Office Block, of brick, 60 feet front, four stories, containing the Post Office, two stores, six offices, and large upper rooms. The above property is the most desirable in the city, all leased, and will bring a large nett income on an investment.

Twenty Brick and Frame Dwelling Houses in different locations.

100 choice building lots; one lot of 17 acres adjoining the railroad depot and bridge, fronting on the Mississippi River; two lots of 50 acres each, one lot of 25 acres, one lot of 20 acres, and one lot of 12 acres, all in the City Limits.

Also, houses and lots, vacant lots and outlots, in the City of Le Claire, Scott County.

Houses and lots in Iowa City, Johnson County.

10,000 acres improved and unimproved farming lands near the line of the Miss. and Mo. Railroad.

The above property is offered for sale, to close the estate of the late Antoine Le Claire, at such prices as must prove a profitable investment to the purchasers. For prices, terms and further particulars, apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, or JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of Eighteenth and G streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31st, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until MONDAY, February 9th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (200,000) two hundred thousand bushels of OATS and (5,000) five thousand tons of HAY.

Hay to be good merchantable TIMOTHY, put up in bales, and delivered at (2,000) two thousand pounds to the ton.

The Oats to be of a good merchantable quality, put up in bags of about two bushels each.

Oats will be received by weight, at (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel.

Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

Delivery to be made in the city of Washington, within (30) thirty days from the date of the contract.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received for (500) five hundred tons of Hay and upwards, and for (50,000) fifty thousand bushels of Oats and upwards.

The propositions for the Hay and Oats MAY be upon the same paper, but MUST be made entirely distinct from and without reference to each other.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from DISLOYAL PARTIES WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Col. D. H. RUCKER, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Oats and Hay."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or the proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed. Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(This guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All Oats and Hay contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as do not prove of a good sound merchantable quality will be rejected.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will ensure the rejection of the proposal.

Delivery to be made at the Railroad Depot, or at one of the Government Wharves, in the city of Washington.

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Colonel and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD WIRE

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, January 28, 1863.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Lead Wire," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the eleventh day of February next, at twelve o'clock, for—

300,000 pounds of LEAD WIRE, .48 diam., to be made of the best soft lead, and delivered at the Washington Navy Yard, free of all expense to the Government, within ten days after the expiration of the advertisement, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy Yard.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made by Carlisle Mason and John McArthur in the payment of their promissory note, dated January 26th, 1858, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, payable to the order of Jason McCord, five years from the date thereof, with interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, there being now due and in arrear the sum of nine thousand six hundred dollars on said note.

Now, therefore, upon the application of said McCord, the legal owner of said note, and in pursuance with the powers in a certain Trust Deed of even date therewith, executed by said Mason & McArthur, and their respective wives, to secure the payment of said note, which deed was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 49 of Deeds, page 435, I, L. C. Paine Freer, the Grantee and Trustee in said Deed, will on the second day of March, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County and State aforesaid, sell at Public Auction for cash to the highest bidder the premises and Real Estate conveyed in and by said Deed of Trust described as lot No. one (1) in Block No. thirteen (13) in the original Town of Chicago, City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, excepting therefrom a parcel of said lot in the Northeast corner thereof, fronting twenty (20) feet on Canal street and eighty (80) feet on Carroll street, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due on said note.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.

Chicago, January 30, 1863.

NOTICE—To creditors of Henry HOWLAND & Co.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.
Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery.

Henry Doty vs. Henry Howland, David F. Chase, Rowell Carter, John Owen, William Peter, Hugh Maher, the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, Deville R. Holt and Daniel Moulton.

Pursuant to the decree entered in above cause on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1862, public notice is hereby given to all general creditors of the firm of Henry Howland & Co., heretofore doing business at Chicago, Illinois (the above named Henry Howland and Henry Doty comprising said firm) to produce and prove their claims against said firm before me, one of the Masters of said Court, at my office, No. 30 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, within two months from the date of this notice.

IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Dated Chicago, January 26th, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of The Artisans' Bank of the City of New York, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted on the 24th day of July 1862, will sell at Public Auction, on the 10th (5th) day of March, 1863, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 11 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the said the Artisans' Bank:

Lots one (1) to Twenty (20) inclusive, in block five (5) in Archer's Addition to Chicago, situate, lying and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas property.

The terms of sale are cash.

HENRY C. TANNER,
Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, City of New York.

Chase, Sears & Munson, Attorneys.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

FOURTH ANNUAL SALE.

A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters 45 cents per can, are now being received daily at 119 Randolph street.

WARRANTED.

Country orders promptly attended to and at reduced rates.

HENRY SANBORN.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATION.

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific

REMEDY

FOR

DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

AND GRAVEL,

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

EYTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck, of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

AND FOR

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,

OF BOTH SEXES,

ARISING FROM EXCESSES,

Or Habits of Dissipation,

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once Affected with Organic Weakness,

Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

Or in the Decline or Change of Life!

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should Be Without It!

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS

THE GREAT DIURETIC

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE

OF THE MOST

RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER

Will accompany the Medicine.

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE.

"We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu Cubebs, Junniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.

W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information,

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

(Below Chestnut,)

PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS!

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

EVERYWHERE.

Ask for Helmbold's.

TAKE NO OTHER!

Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to

LORD & SMITH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

23 Lake street, Chicago.

Musical Instruments, Etc.

ARMY MUSICAL BOXES!

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ORNAMENT.

A CHEERFUL COMPANION FOR THE SOLDIER.

Richly ornamented, and performing all the popular Airs of the day. Cannot get out of order.

PRICES:

Size No. 1, per half dozen, assorted..........$20.00
Size No. 2, per half dozen, assorted..........$15.00
Size No. 3, per half dozen, assorted..........$4.00
Samples, comprising two of each kind, assorted..........$2.00

To SUTLERS AND OTHER DEALERS—When a dozen or more are ordered, a discount of 15 per cent. will be made. Not sold in quantities of less than six. Will be sent by Express, with bill for collection. Persons ordering in this manner must remit one-quarter of the bill as a guarantee that the goods will be paid for, or deposit the whole amount with the Express Agent, sending a certificate of the same. These rules will not be deviated from under any circumstances. Order explicitly.

SAMUEL J. SCHAPPER & CO.
Corner Broadway and Maiden Lane,
New York.

FIRST PREMIUM,

GOLD MEDAL

PIANO FORTES

For sale and to rent, at

99 South Clark street.

JULIUS BAUER, Importer of Musical Instruments.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

Instruments,

99 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

Lowest New York Prices.

Post Office Box 3604.

PRINCE & CO'S

IMPROVED

MELODEONS,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, corner of Maryland & Niagara sts.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:

87 FULTON STREET..........NEW YORK.
43 LAKE STREET..........CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co..........Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn..........Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber..........St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak..........Philadelphia.
A. Couse..........Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein..........New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer..........Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Furs.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Hats, Caps and Furs,

152 LAKE STREET.

My assortment in the before named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in this city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

IGNATZ HERZOG,
152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

P. O. Box 3902.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES' FURS,

GENTS' FUR CAPS,

Collars, Gauntlets,

Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try

135 Lake Street.

I. C. MAYER.

Great inducements to wholesale dealers.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C.

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Landell or Sibley Tent.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Financial.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, entered December 2d, 1862, in the suit of Charles Moran and others vs. the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others, notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds and Coupons of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company which were secured by a First Mortgage on that portion, to the holders of the Bonds and Coupons of the said Company which were secured by a First Mortgage on that part of said Railroad west of Massillon, and to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, that the undersigned will pay to the parties entitled, to receive the same upon presentation of the Bonds and Coupons held by them respectively, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned—the distributive shares, applicable to such Bonds and Coupons, of the proceeds of the sale of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad under the decree of the said Court entered in said suit, June 1861.

Holders of such Bonds and Coupons are hereby required to make application for the shares of such proceeds claimed by them, and as evidence of their right to receive the same, to present the Bonds and Coupons so held by the undersigned at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & COMPANY, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of April, 1863.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Receiver.

January 30th, 1863.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 27th, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the office of said company, in the city of Pittsburgh on the

Fourth Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at their transfer agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 10th day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 38 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, January 6th, 1863.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held in Chicago, at the office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 10th, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the Election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

A. S. DOWNS,
Secretary.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1863.

THE CITY.

NOTICE.—Will Adjutant Gamble, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, call at this office or send us his address before he leaves for Washington?

ELIPHALET JOSEPH.—If the wife of Eliphalet Joseph resides in this city, she will hear of something to her advantage by calling at the Postmaster's room.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—In addition to the C minor symphony, there will be performed at the approaching Philharmonic concert, Von Weber's Jubilee Overture, Meyerbeer's Schiller March, and a romanza by Balatka for horn and clarionet.

NOTICE.—The Conductor earnestly requests that the associate members of the Musical Union will deny themselves the pleasure of attending the next rehearsal Monday evening, as the work laid out for that occasion is of such a nature as to require that the active members shall be entirely by themselves.

TEN DAYS FOR A DOLLAR.—An Irish youth named James Conlan, abstracted a dollar from the money drawer of a saloon on Randolph street, Friday night. He was on Saturday sentenced to a fine of $5.00 and furnished with ten days' board and lodging in the Bridewell for the offence.

MUSICAL.—The next, and second of the series of concerts of the Chicago Musical Union, takes place Monday evening, February 16th, at Bryan Hall. Mrs. Matteson will sing for the first time since her arrival from New York; and other talent, with a full chorus of the Society, will render the concert one of the most attractive of the present season.

THE WINTER COURSE.—The recent cold weather has added to other sources of amusement that of driving and racing upon the river. The ice is firm and in excellent condition for the sport which was participated in by a number of our citizens for the past day or two. Crowds of spectators were gathered upon the different bridges, and considerable interest manifested in the trial of the speed, of the fast stock of Chicago.

A SIGNIFICANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A few days since we published a card from P. Palmer, the Lake street dry goods merchant, indignantly disowning the use of his name as one of the corporators of the secesh Chamber of Commerce. W. M. Ross & Co., another firm—called out by the ladies, acknowledge giving their names and defend themselves in so doing. Of course they will not look to that class for their business. If they choose to identify themselves with the Chicago *Times*, let them look to the disloyal for customers.

DEATH OF CAPT. MASON SUTHERLAND.—The remains of Capt. Mason Sutherland of Company E, 113th Illinois regiment, who died on the 24th ult. in the hospital, arrived at Cairo, Saturday morning. Judge Bradwell, on Saturday afternoon, received a dispatch from Cairo that Lieutenant Burlingham was on his way to Chicago with the body. The funeral will probably occur at Palatine on Monday. Captain Sutherland was well known in this county, and leaves behind him a host of friends to mourn his loss. He was a gallant soldier, a true patriot and Captain of a company, true as steel to the great principles of liberty. He will need no other epitaph than that he fell in defence of his country.

OUR SHIP YARDS.—As usual at this season of the year, all the ship yards are busy; though no new vessels are being built at present. The Messrs. Banta are building a fine tug at their yard for Crawford and Bowman, and Miller Brothers are also building one for Dunham & Mosher, of Troy. Both these are to be of the same size of the Monitor and Union, and are to be employed in the Chicago River. Most of the yards have plenty of work in repairing and rebuilding old crafts, the Miller Brothers now being at work on some ten or twelve at their yard, including the old Lamplighter, formerly in the U. S. service, and sold last season at Marshal's sale in Detroit. She was purchased by Captain Thomas Sims, of this city, who is obliged to entirely rebuild her, her timbers having been found to be so rotten as to be of no use whatever. Doolittle & Olcott also have a large number repairing, and the prospects for a prosperous season's work are very good, at all the yards.

A DESCENT UPON A GAMBLING HELL.—On Friday night a squad of police, headed by Captain John Nelson, made a descent upon a gambling hell in Walker's Block, on Dearborn street, and arrested a party of fourteen gamblers, who were busily "bucking the tiger." So nicely was the affair managed that Captain Nelson stood in the room a minute or two, watching the game, before any of the parties interested became aware of his presence. "Then there was hurrying to and fro," but all in vain. Every avenue of escape was guarded; and, finding themselves without a hope left, they quietly submitted to their fate, and were taken, with all the implements of their profession, to the Armory. A hearing was had before Justice Miller, when the whole party waived examination, and gave bonds in the sum of $500, to await the action of the Grand Jury. Most of them, we learn, were professional gamblers. The proprietor gave his name as Walter R. Winchester—the balance we do not give, from the fact that they were all assumed, and therefore, none but themselves would be the wiser for their publication.

ARRESTED FOR DEBT.—A singular case was brought before Justice Holsington, on Saturday, which we note for its novelty rather than its importance. John Ryan, who formerly kept a saloon corner of Polk and Sherman streets, now living four miles from the city, was indebted to Mat. Gotlieb, twenty-eight dollars for beer. Ryan told Gotlieb on Thursday, to bring his books out, and he would settle with him. Instead of this, Justice Deihl issued (at Gotlieb's request) a warrant for Ryan, and an execution for his property. When Gotlieb and the constable arrived at Ryan's, with the writs, Ryan paid the twenty-eight dollars, but neither party would pay the costs. They all came to the city, to have Justice Deihl decide who should pay them. Constable Huff engaged an express wagon, and hastened back to Ryan's, and before he had returned home, had loaded into the wagon about seventy-five dollars' worth of goods and clothing, including a trunk containing Mrs. Ryan's silk dresses, &c. When Ryan returned, he served the warrant upon him, and brought him back to the city, all to secure the payment of less than four dollars costs. Yesterday, Ryan sued out a warrant for Constable Huff, executed by Constable Otto, and he was tried before Holsington, for false imprisoning Ryan, and paid the penalty assessed, twelve dollars.

MERIT ALONE—Makes a Sewing Machine valuable. "Flaming pretensions are not merit." Agreed. Every individual unbloated by ignorant prejudice will agree with us that three-acre cuts and the pompous saying that "there is but one Sewing Machine," are the most supremely ridiculous of all flaming pretensions.

There are at least two good Sewing Machines—the above and the Willcox & Gibbs'; which, with its late improvements is dashing into universal favor, astonishing, convincing, captivating all who see it (none can hear it.) Honest sewing machine competitors are forced to yield, and pronounce it perfection. None who use it can be prevailed upon to use any other. The Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine is not subject to "fits." It invariably gives them to all machines compared with it. The Willcox & Gibbs' works at an instant's notice, and never stops "unaccountably." Not one operator in ten on the Willcox & Gibbs' will break a needle or drop a stitch in a year. The Willcox & Gibbs' in the hands of any one knows no "skips," "drops," "jumps" or "misses." The roundness, evenness, durability and beauty of its stitch were never equaled. Its rapidity, absolute stillness, ease of motion, narrowness and neatness of its Hem and Fell was never approached by any other machine. We can call in any boy or girl from the street and with one minute's instruction they will set the needle, attach the Hemmer, or Feller and do the work with entire success. A blind girl, with the exception of threading the needle, can and has done the same. We have never said a word in the special favor of this machine in public before. Now, after a knowledge of the machine for six years, its operations and successes in our city for *four years*, and in our office for two years, we say all this in the most candid and earnest manner, and we know that what we say will be corroborated by a very large number of the most wealthy, influential, particular and exacting ladies and families in this city. Call and see it. It will charm you, convince you, convert you. We have them in our office at 123 Lake st., Chicago, Illinois. L. CORNELL & Co., P. O. Box 21.

A GALA DAY ON THE ICE.

Five Thousand School Children on the Washington Park.

YOUNG AMERICA IN A WHIRL OF EXCITEMENT.

Saturday was a day to be marked with a white stone in the lives of school children. In their recollections, Washington Park will be intimately associated with the Fourth of July, the first new drum, the first pantaloons, and the proverbial good man who always has his coat pockets crammed with candy. The announcement in the papers of Friday that the managers of the Park would open it free to the school children, Saturday, created universal enthusiasm, and the news flew like wild-fire, for there is no telegraph like a boy to spread intelligence, especially if it runs parallel with his amusements. There was little studying Friday, for what were text books, compared with the great event of the coming day. The master's ferule lost all its talismanic influence, viewed in the shadows cast by the approaching festivity. It was whispered mysteriously from bench to bench, it was talked over, and dreamed over, and the hours were as long as years.

At last the great day comes, glorious with sunshine, crystal in atmosphere and balmy as a day in mid spring. The ice was in capital condition, as blue and hard as a great steel mirror. The managers were on hand bright and early, looking genial and fatherly. Equally as bright and early came the torrent of children. They came singly, in twos, threes, fifties and hundreds. The spacious rooms were crowded to suffocation, and resonant with the jangled din of hundreds of voices keyed up to the highest pitch. There were boys from homespun to broadcloth, and girls from calico to silk; all ages from five to twenty; little fellows hardly out of their swaddling clothes; little girls in the dignity and importance of first crinoline; big boys who know a thing or two on skates and sweet sixteens, just budding into the full blown rose of beautiful womanhood. Presently, one little fellow boldly shot off across the blue, frozen field. A little girl modestly and cautiously followed. Then another boy and another girl; then two, three, ten, twenty, a hundred, five hundred were off like hornets out of a nest. The ice rang with the shrill whistles of a thousand skates and the air was full of sweet trebles. Fresh accessions were made to the ranks, and by 11 o'clock full two thousand children were on the ice at once. The park was a vast swarming ant-hill, alive and writhing with conglomerated life. And thus the merry carnival went on until 3 o'clock, by which time it is estimated five thousand children had been on skates.

And what a scene it was! No pen can do justice to it. Five thousand blue-jays, in convention assembled, could not have chattered more incessantly. How many spread-eagles were performed; how many rings cut, and how many fantastic figures executed! In such a vast crowd, collisions were frequent, and not a moment passed but some little one—sometimes half a dozen—went heels over head and came down in a promiscuous heap. A laugh and a shout, and up again—good as new—for ice is as feathers to the juvenile skater, whose bones are not as stiff as yours and ours, and who does not carry round the souvenirs of a downfall for a week, as we do.

Probably so much happiness was never squeezed into six hours before. The little ones were as buoyant as bubbles. They laughed, sang, crowed, halloed and danced for very joy. Like a great burst of larks, they flashed across the blue field with sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks and flying feet, their little cups of joy filled full and running over. One little fellow especially attracted our attention. He was skating upon one foot, one of his limbs having been amputated above the knee. A crutch was his propelling power, by means of which he spun round as actively and rapidly as his more fortunate comrades. It was a scene to make a man's eye moisten, and to make him thankful that in this land of misery, and tumult, and war, there is still so much of genuine, unalloyed happiness. Dickens alone, out of the depths of his great heart, could find the eloquent words which should properly depict the scene.

But all things human are evanescent, and the fatal hour of three came, which was to end the juvenile festivities of the day. The bell sounded, but still the throng continued their sport. The managers made superhuman efforts to clear the Park, and a few reluctantly left. A rope was stretched across the southern boundary and drawn like a seive to the other side, enclosing a vast shoal of little ones, who suddenly found themselves huddled together in a corner like minnows in a net. But they dove under the rope, and in a flash were at the other side of the Park. It was like trying to pick up a handful of eels. They would squeeze through the fingers. The force was doubled and again the rope was drawn, and this time the little fellows were entangled in the meshes, past extrication. They were outflanked by the grand strategic movement and had to reluctantly beat a hasty retreat. The ice was rapidly swept and then the adults had their chance for which they had patiently waited. Gunnybags went in on the "outer edge" principle, practiced his spread eagle, cavorted and whirled to his heart's content, sprawled and tumbled, sighed for a bag of feathers and went home with a vivid central remainder that he had discovered where the gazelle came in.

We would rather stand in the benevolent boots of Mr. Hatch or Mr. Staat's, the working members of the Association, than to be Mayor of Chicago, or to reap the profits of stinking basin ice. They have made 5,000 children happy in one day, and hereafter they are enthroned in 5,000 hearts, co-equal with Santa Claus and the beneficent fairy who showers blessings upon children. Three times 5,000 thanks are due to these gentlemen and to all the managers of the Park for their generosity.

The Recorder's Court—Doran Acquitted.

The Doran shooting case occupied the Court all day Saturday, and was only given to the jury at 5 o'clock p. m. The evidence elicited did not vary materially from that which has been already published. The theory of the defence—that the facts in relation to Mrs. Doran's infidelity to the marriage vows, so worked upon Doran's mind as to produce a state of excitement, impelling him to commit the act for which he was on trial—was but poorly sustained, the whole array of circumstances going to show that the course taken by him was premeditated and the result of much deliberation. In regard to the misnomer in the indictment, charging that "Mary" Doran was shot, instead of "Elizabeth" Doran, as was her proper name, counsel for defence thought it not advisable to push the point, as it would only compel the finding of another indictment, which could be done at once, the Grand Jury having adjourned to reassemble on Monday, and the prisoner would not be materially benefitted thereby. The summing up of the counsel is highly spoken of, and this may be particularly said of the effort of John Mason, esq., who has ably defended Doran, and whose plea to the jury is held by those who listened to it, to have been skilful, eloquent and forcible. His honor the Recorder instructed the jury at some length, and in the main he was thought by many to, if anything, favor the defendant.

The jury came in at ten o'clock, and returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Abstract of Titles to Real Estate.

Very few persons, even among those who are more or less interested in real estate operations, appreciate the immense importance that attaches to the making up of abstracts of titles. Capitalists who are investing in real estate securities, speculators who are supposed to be sharp, lawyers whose profession makes them careful in such matters, and now and then a shrewd business man, are about the only exceptions to this rule. Of course abstracts are of no use unless they are correct, and this too without the slightest ambiguity. In order to attain to this high degree of perfection, abstract makers are compelled to perform an almost incredible amount of work, to copy the entire records of the county, to condense, concentrate, revise, and to be continually making such additions and corrections as may be necessary from day to day. F. Jones & Co., in Calhoun Block, just south of Washington street, have recently finished a set of abstract books which for completeness and system surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever seen.

Here are to be found compiled all the judgments which have been rendered by the various city and county courts, since Chicago had a court; all the conveyances of real estate which are on record in the county, and in fact a copious history of real property, compiled in such a way as to be always accessible, and at the same time to ensure accuracy. Fernando Jones, is the well known ex-Alderman and Supervisor—he has resided here since the speculating era of 1836, and is the son of Wm. Jones, esq., one of our oldest citizens and heaviest property holders. R. W. Smith, the other member of the firm, is a prominent lawyer, and member of the last Legislature from Rock Island county, who has been long engaged in real estate matters and commercial collections. We take pleasure in referring all our friends, who may be speculating in real estate, or in any way interested in titles, to this firm as being every way reliable and honorable in their dealings.

THE MARINE BANK QUESTION.

A Chapter in Illinois Banking.

Hon. J. Y. Scammon, President of the Marine Bank, publishes a card in the columns of an evening cotemporary refuting the malicious and libellous charges made against him in the Jeff. Davis organ. In relation to the charges that as a member of the Illinois Legislature he favored wild-cat banking, he publishes the following letters from the late Governor Casey, and the Hon. John P. Richmond, both anti-bank Democratic Senators:

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Sept. 18, 1861.

Hon. J. Young Scammon, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—Absence from home has prevented an earlier reply to yours of the 2d inst.

I remember very distinctly being present at a meeting of the Committee on Banks and Corporations, in the room of yourself and Mr. Ogden, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In the discussion that took place at that time, and at various other times during the session, at the meetings of that committee, I understood you to be *in favor of "the most decided, energetic and effective measures to compel the banks to redeem their notes, or be wound up."* Your course in that regard *was very much objected to by those who were considered friendly to the banks.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) Z. CASEY.

NEAR RUSHVILLE, Ill., Sept. 20, 1861.

Hon. J. Young Scammon:

DEAR SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., and embrace the first opportunity to respond. My acquaintance with you during the last regular session of the Legislature was limited, and I had no political association with you whatever, because we differed as widely as the poles are asunder. But that would not prevent me for one moment in giving my testimony for your vindication in any respect, when it would have that effect; but recognizing, as I did, at all times, your courteous bearing and gentlemanly deportment, I, with the greater pleasure, have endeavored to recollect the circumstances and facts to which you call my attention. I very distinctly remember that there was a meeting of the Senate's Committee on Banks and Corporations, of which I was a member, in Mr. Ogden's room at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at which you were present, and participated in the discussion there had upon a bill, denominated the Auditor's bill, then under the consideration of the Committee. Being a radical myself upon the question of banks, and having opposed in the Senate the whole system, when the general banking law was passed and submitted to the people under the new Constitution, I have since that period aimed at keeping the banks as near as possible to a specie paying standard. Entertaining these views, I must say that I was favorably impressed with the views which you submitted to the Committee, because they approximated nearer my own than some others that were there advanced. My recollection is that we directed our Chairman to prepare a bill in accordance with your views, because they were in accordance with the views of a majority of the Committee; but there never was any report made by the Chairman to the Senate. I recollect also, that subsequently there was a bill, very similar in its provisions to the one which we agreed upon in committee, reported to the Senate from the House of Representatives, but which was lost in the Senate, and which, I understood you advocated in the House. In regard to your general course upon the question of banking during the session, as far as my observations extended, and from the impressions made upon my mind, I regarded you as a conservative *and opposed to what was characterized as the wild cat system and uniformly in favor of applying the correctives to what was considered defective and liable to prostitution, and compelling the so-called banks to redeem their issues with promptitude or to go out of existence as speedily as possible.* I have thus given you my general impressions, and might possibly, if necessary, go more into particulars.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,
(Signed) JNO. P. RICHMOND.

In relation to this charge Mr. S. further says:

When I was first solicited to be a candidate for the Legislature, I declined. Afterwards, when some gentlemen requested me to go to the Legislature, to help drive out the wild cats, because of my success in previous efforts to expel illegal and fraudulent issues from the State, I consented to go, much against my inclination.

On my return from Europe, in June, 1860, I was amazed and appalled at the extent of the circulation of the Illinois and Wisconsin banks. It had more than trebled during my absence.

I went to work at once, so far as I could, to diminish it. In the fall I went to Springfield, and spent a week to get the Bank Commissioners to make a call the banks for greater security. The call was made, but public opinion, including the press, had it extended.

Soon after my election to the Legislature, I drew up my bank bill, which contained substantially all the good provisions that are contained in the law passed at that session, together with several others, which were not adopted by the Legislature. I read my bill to every person who called upon me, and I have reason to know that all its provisions were generally approved by all but the wild cats and those in their service. This bill did not answer their views, and they immediately organized an opposition to it, and by hypocrisy, deceit and bribery, succeeded in obtaining such an organization of the Bank Committee in the House as suited their purposes, and so amended my bill by putting on it a wild cat head and claws. The opponents of wild cats were obliged to accept it in that shape, or have no act passed, which would have left the law as open to wild cat operations hereafter as it had been heretofore.

In relation to the charge of subsidizing newspapers, Mr. Scammon says:

One word as to newspapers. So far as my knowledge or belief extends, the whole charge of the *Times* is not only untrue, but without the slightest foundation. Our books do not show that a dollar was paid for any such purpose. I neither had the management nor control of any one of them, nor did I attempt to influence them, much less improperly. All the accusations of the *Times* are false and groundless. There is no part of my life that I am better satisfied with than my exertions both in and out of the Legislature, *to drive out, keep out, and destroy, illegal, wild cat, shinplaster and doubtful currency*, and whoever asserts that I was either elected to the Legislature in the interest of stumptail banks or bankers, or in the Legislature favored them in any way whatever, either makes an assertion without knowledge, or is guilty of a wilful and deliberate falsehood. The records of the Legislature and the journal of the House, as well as the above letters from Gov. Casey and Hon. Mr. Richmond, my political opponents, *show that I was in favor of the most decided, energetic and effective measures to compel the banks to redeem their notes or be "wound up" without delay.*

Progress of Dental Science.

In the rapid progress made in the application of the various arts and sciences to practical uses, for the amelioration of the condition of mankind, within the past forty years, Dentistry occupies a prominent position. As a result of the improvement in this branch, an immense amount of suffering to the public has been avoided. Physiology demonstrates that many of the diseases of the stomach are a direct result of improper mastication of food, owing principally to defective teeth and the consequent unhealthy condition of the fluids of the mouth. The loss of teeth by decay is almost universal—scarce an individual but has suffered the penalty of neglecting to give to those important organs the attention which they so richly deserve, either for their practical use as masticators, or as ornaments to the mouth—"where beauty sits upon her ivory throne."

Every profession has its quacks. Of the five thousand dentists in the country, but a very small portion merit any claim to professional skill, nor do they generally appreciate the importance of the responsibility of their office. Hence we take pleasure in mentioning the name of Dr. J. C. Fuller, 85 Clark street, whose skillful knowledge of Dentistry cannot be questioned, unless it be by jealous competitors. He has practiced the profession in this city for seven years past, and to his hundreds of patients has given general satisfaction, both as regards the reliability of his work and the fees charged for his services. His business has increased as he has become known, until he now occupies a suit of eight rooms. The reception and operating rooms are neatly and appropriately furnished; while his laboratory and work rooms are supplied with the most approved apparatus used in the business. His facilities for meeting the wants of his patrons cannot be excelled; having skillful and experienced operators as his assistants. Those so unfortunate as to require the services of a Dentist in any branch of the business, should give him a call.

THE CHICAGO NINETEENTH.—Our readers will doubtless recollect that a few days ago, allusion was made to the fact of the colors of this regiment being so soiled and battle-worn as to be unfit for further use. Messrs. Chambers & Regan, sign and banner painters, at 116 Clark street, have just completed a most magnificent set for the regiment, the gift of the patriotic friends of this favorite regiment. Mr. Chambers is an artist of no mean merit, and the canvas, under his brush, becomes instinct with life. The set of colors referred to, are really superior, and will doubtless be gallantly borne in the front on many a hard fought field. To those who desire a sign, banner, or other work pertaining to their business, we commend Messrs. Chambers & Regan.

Important Decision to Distillers of Highwines.

We print below a letter from Commissioner Boutwell to U. S. Assessor Philip Wadsworth, relative to highwines. It will be read with interest by distillers and all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Feb. 3, 1863.

SIR: Your favor of January 28th is received. In reply I have to say that the additional tax which it is contemplated to impose on highwines will only take effect against wines that are distilled after the act becomes a law, and not against those that are distilled prior to that date, and since the 1st of September, A. D. 1862.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not as yet fully determined to increase the tax at all, though it probably will be increased about five cents per gallon. So soon as the contemplated amendments become a law you will have official information of the fact.

Very Respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Com'r.

PHILIP WADSWORTH, Esq., Assessor 1st District, Chicago, Ill.

THE ORPHAN'S FAIR.—Extensive preparations are being made for the grand fair and festival to be given in Bryan, Metropolitan and North Market Halls, on next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum. From the preparations being made, Bryan Hall promises to be particularly brilliant and attractive.

THERMOMETRICAL.—The following is the range for the week ending February 7th, kept by E. L. O'Hara, druggist, corner Canal and West Randolph streets:

1863.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, February	1	20	27	19
Monday, "	2	6	8	5
Tuesday, "	3	7	8	9
Wednesday, "	4	7	21	23
Thursday, "	5	21	26	21
Friday, "	6	8	27	22
Saturday, "	7	21	25	25

TO SKATERS.—Professionals, amateurs and beginners all join in the unqualified praise of the Buffalo Patent Ankle-Supporting Skate. Says one: "I have skated for years, but never fully appreciated the luxury until I used your Skates." Another: "I have *sold* a fine pair of skates to purchase yours; it was too much like work to use them; with yours I can enjoy myself any length of time without the least fatigue." Another: "My wife is learning to skate upon your skates, and only a second evening finds herself as proficient as those of her lady friends who have skated two seasons upon other skates." Sold at wholesale and retail by J. H. Johnson, agent for the Northwest, corner of State and Randolph streets, up stairs. fe9-6t

WANTED.—A good Entry Clerk wanted. Inquire of P. Palmer & Co., 112, 114 and 116 Lake street. fe6-z777-10t

☞ Prof. A. A. Griffith read to a crowded house at Aurora last Friday evening. He gives an entertainment for the Union Aid Society of Aurora next Wednesday evening.

NEW BOOKS.—"No Name," by Wilkie Collins; "Barrington," by Chas. Lever; fresh supply of those wallets for postage currency, all styles, from ten cents upward, are for sale by John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

ATTENTION.—Go to the Lady Card Writer at the Metropolitan Hotel, for your cards, written in the neatest style. Price per pack for Visiting cards, including cards, $1.50; price per pack for Wedding cards, including cards, $3.00; price per pack for Invitation cards, $5.00. The address on visiting cards will be charged twenty-five cents extra per pack. fe7-6t

STARTLING MANIFESTATIONS.—The Hand Writing on the Wall, with many other mysterious demonstrations, produced every evening by the celebrated Davenport Boys. Go and see them at Room No. 6 Kingsbury Block. fe6-3t

☞ One hundred thousand Planters, TRIBUNE readers and their neighbors, want the White or Gray Willow—a good thing, and will pay two or three prices, or get spurious or both, buying of irresponsible pedlars. Also, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc. Packing carefully done. Clubs win!

Send two red stamps for postage on our Catalogues and Willow Circular.

Post yourself, and then *order direct*—trees and all together.

F. K. PHOENIX,
fe3-z681-1m-d&w Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

CHICAGO GIFT BOOK HOUSE, 113 Randolph street, Chicago—T. W. Martin, salesman. At this house all books are sold at the lowest retail prices, and a present of Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, &c., given with each. Send for circular. fe3-6t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Divine services in the Desplaines Street M. E. Church, between Van Buren and Harrison, today at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at [illegible] p. m. A gracious revival of religion is now in progress in this church. Services every evening through the week. L. HAWKINS, Pastor.

—The regular Sunday services will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion to-day by the Rector, Rev. B. W. Hager, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The ninth lecture of the course on Genesis will be delivered in the evening—Subject: "The Deluge." This free church is situated on Wabash avenue, near the corner of Randolph street. All are invited to attend.

—Dr. Edward Beecher will preach in Plymouth Church this Sabbath evening at 7½ o'clock. (Corner Van Buren street and Third avenue.)

—Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch will speak at Kingsbury Hall, Sunday, Feb. 8, at 3 and 7½ p. m. Evening lecture by Theodore Parker—Subject: The Future Man.

—The usual exercises at the South Congregational Church, under the care of Rev. W. B. Wright, will be omitted to-day, as the church is undergoing repairs, which are not yet completed.

—Plymouth Church, (corner Third avenue and Van Buren street,) Rev. J. E. Shipherd, Pastor. Sabbath evening, discussions of practical matters; Feb. 8th, "The Theater." Services at 7:30.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1863.

The business of the week, all things considered, has been satisfactory. The Pork trade is gradually declining in volume, but investments are now freely made in grain, and from this and other sources the demand for money is still good. Discounts are quite uniform at the legal rates, viz, ten per cent.

New York Exchange has been growing closer for the last few days, and nearly all the bankers now decline to sell to any but customers at the current selling rate, viz., ½ premium. We have heard doubts whether that figure could be maintained many days longer. The usual buying price is par. We found one house to-day still buying at 1-10 off—rarely at par—and selling at 1-10 premium.

The price of gold was 56. We found two houses, however, paying the full New York rates, viz. 57, under orders from Southern dealers.

The price of silver was 27@40.

Old Treasury notes were bought at 53@54. Now, buying ¼ premium, selling ¾. Demand active.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Sixteenth Annual Report of this company is before us, from which we learn that the total revenues of the company, for 1862, amounted to the unprecedented sum of $10,969,859.72. The gross revenues of the line were equal to $28,733 per mile of road (359 miles), and $20,510 in the aggregate, those of 1861, $3,604,896.01. This shows an increase of $825,873.79 for passengers and emigrants; of $234,255.07 for troops; $2,770,394.29 for general freights, and $174,286.86 for express and miscellaneous freights. To accommodate this increase of business it has been necessary to expend $359,008.01 for thirty-seven new locomotives and 930 eight-wheeled freight and coal cars.

The laying of a second track has steadily progressed during the year, so that the entire line is now double track, with the exception of thirty-two miles.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

There is a fair amount of business doing in the money market. The offerings for discount, of acceptable character, are not at all in excess of the means at the disposal of our banks. Exchange continues steady, buying at par and selling at ½@¾ per cent. prem.

WISCONSIN BANKS.—The Wisconsin banks, at a recent meeting of delegates, in Milwaukee, adopted a series of resolutions which, if properly carried out, will prove a death blow to all "wildcats." They will be found on the second page.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

STOCKS—Second Board—Stocks irregular but steady.

Mich. South	59¼	P., Ft. W. & C.	66½
Mich. South gtd	100	Erie	76
Mich. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & P.	72½	N. & W.	56
A. & T. H.	[illegible]	A. & P. Duf.	81
Do pfd	[illegible]	Hudson	[illegible]
Ill. C. scrip	90	Mo. 6s	62
C. B. & Q.	109¾	Va. 6s	[illegible]
Chi. & R. I.	91	Ill. War Loan	131
Chi. & N. W.	21	Cal. 7s	131
Ch. & A. pfd	[illegible]	C. & N. W. 1st	88
C. & Tol.	90¾	M. S. s f. bonds	104¼
Gal. & Chi.	94¾	N. & W. bonds	81

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 c.	94¾	One year cert.	94½
7-30 T. notes	101¾@102	U. S. 5s '81 reg.	94¾

MONEY—Money a little easier.

Sterling exchange dull at $1.71@172 for merchants'; and 171@173 for bankers' bills.

Gold unsettled and lower—opening at 58, advancing to 57¾, and closing weak at 56½.

The steamer to-day for Liverpool carried out $302,900 in specie.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Br'ly, bu.
G&CURR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIRR	150	1600	8700	1800	[illegible]	[illegible]
IllCRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CB&QRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NWRR	472	1868	7436	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A&StLRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	2310	13360	57111	7413	3502	262

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Dre's'd Hogs, No.	Beef Cattle, No.
G&CURR	6480	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	974	181	196
IllCRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CB&QRR	17664	19066	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NWRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A&StLRR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	31674	55666	865	5753	5105	1102

There was a fair attendance on 'Change, but the leading markets were quiet and rather heavier than yesterday.

The Provision market was quiet and without any material change in prices. Mess Pork is still in active and held at $14.00. Bulk Meats are scarce and firm. Lard is generally held at 10c, but packers only offer 9½c, at which price we note a sale of 300 tierces kettle rendered.

It is a noticeable fact that notwithstanding the heavy increase in the packing this season, the yield of hog product are unusually light. A large proportion of it has been already sold for Eastern markets, and what is held here, is in the second hands and is not offered for sale at any price. Under these circumstances, there is not very attractive to buyers, and the transactions are confined chiefly to small outside city and country lots, and the price paid for these is no criterion of the market for lots of well established city brands.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day were 10,887. The receipts during the week ending to-day were as follows:

	Live.	Dres'd.
Monday	7,377	5,671
Tuesday	1,907	6,086
Wednesday	5,136	5,178
Thursday	[illegible]	5,127
Friday	4,815	5,016
Saturday	5,753	5,105
Total	[illegible]	31,760
Add dressed	[illegible]	
Total live and dressed	[illegible]	
Total week previous	[illegible]	
Corresponding week	[illegible]	

Dressed Hogs were firm and tolerably active at $4.15 and $4.85 dividing on 200 lbs—extra lots selling as high as $5.00. At the close, however, the market was dull.

Live Hogs were in fair supply—about 5,000. Owing to the unwillingness of shippers or packers to operate except at a material concession from the ruling figures of yesterday, the market opened dull, but later in the day holders submitted in a measure. The transactions were, however, insignificant, and the market closed dull—sellers endeavoring to press sales at a decline of 10@15c without finding buyers. The sales foot up some 2,600 at a range of $3.55@4.40.

Beef Cattle were in light supply and the market, owing to a liberal shipping and government demand, ruled active and buoyant—closing firm at an advance of 5@10c. The sales foot up some 700 head at a range of $2.50@3.75—the latter figure being paid for one drove of extra shipping beeves from Henderson county. The market closed firm, the yards being entirely cleared out.

The Flour market was neglected and quiet—the sales being very light—at $7.25 for good winter, and $6.00 for spring extras.

Wheat was quiet and rather lower, with sales of No. 2 Red at $1.25; No. 1 Spring $1.20@1.25; No. 2 Spring, $1.08@1.09; and Rejected at 84@87c.

Corn declined 2@2½c per bushel and closed heavy—with liberal sales of mixed at 50@53c—principally at 52c—closing at 51@51½c in good houses.

Oats advanced ½@1c per bushel—with sales at 57½@58½c. Rye 83½@86c. Barley was firm at $1.32@1.41. Timothy Seed was sold at $1.45. Clover Seed is scarce and firm at $7.00. Highwines declined ½@1c—with sales at 49@49½c. Foreign Salt is dull and 10c per sack lower—Ground Alum selling at $1.65. Cooperage is dull and lower.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet. Sales were:—100 brls country-packed Mess Pork at $13.25; 150 brls country-packed Prime Mess Pork at $11.50; 100 brls Short Boneless Middles at 7¼c; 40,000 lbs country-cured Bulk Shoulders at 3¾c loose; 30 bxs Bellies at 5¾c; 1,000 pcs Green Hams at 5c; 100 trcs prime city kettle Lard at 9¾c; 34 trcs White Grease at 8¼c; 11 pkgs Yellow Grease at 7c.

TALLOW—35 hhds prime city Tallow at 10c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 5,105. Market steady and tolerably active, but closed dull. Sales:

35 Hogs averaging		345 lbs, at	$5.00
70		240	4.85
28		270	4.87½
11		243	4.95
60		165	4.17½
80	under	200	4.17½
16		200	4.25
1050	at $4.15	@4.85 dividing on	200 lbs
51	at 4.17½	@4.85	200 lbs
28	at 4.15	@4.80	200 lbs
210	at 4.15	@4.90	250 lbs

FLOUR—Received, 2,310 brls. Market quiet. Sales—500 brls good white winter extra at $7.25; 60 brls "Pacific" spring extra at $6.00; 250 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" on p. t.; 100 brls Rye Flour at $5.00.

WHEAT—Received, 13,360 bu. Market quiet and scarcely so firm. Sales—2,500 bu No 2 Red in store at $1.25; 2,500 bu No 1 Spring (in M. & S.'s) at $1.24; 4,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at $1.20; 2,000 bu No 2 (in M. & S.'s) at $1.09; 1,000 bu do at $1.08; 4,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s), 3,000 bu do (in C. & W.'s) and 4,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at $1.07; 1,000 bu do (in C. W.'s) at $1.06½; 1,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at $1.06; 1,980 bu Rejected Spring (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 87c; 400 bu do (in Sturges) at 86c; 400 bu do (in F. & T.'s) at 85c; 400 bu do at 84c.

CORN—Received, 57,111 bu. Market declined 2@2½c per bushel. Sales were:—800 bu Mixed Corn in store at 53c; 18,000 bu do at 52½c; 80,000 bu do at 52c; 5,000 bu do at 51½c; 20,000 bu do at 51c—(in North Side houses); 1,200 bu do at 50c; 800 bu Rejected Corn in store at 44c; 6,000 bu do at 43c.

NEW CORN was in good demand. Sales:—3,000 bu in store at 44½c; 2,500 bu do at 44c; 800 bu do at 43c; 400 bu do at 41c.

OATS—Received, 7,413 bu. Market 1c higher. Sales:—2,000 bu No 1 in store at 58½c; 10,000 bu do at 58c; 1,800 bu do at 57½c; 2,000 bu do at 57¼c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 55c; 154 bags do at 54c del.

RYE—Received, 3,502 bu. Market quiet. Sales:—400 bu No 1 in store at 86c; 400 bu do at 83½c.

BARLEY—Received, 262 bu. Market firm. Sales: 83 bags good at $1.41; 800 bushels fair at $1.32 del.

HIGHWINES—Declined ½@1c per gallon. Sales: [illegible] brls at 49½c; 100 brls do at 49c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $1.01@1.03 per gal.

CLOVER SEED—In good demand and firm. Sales: 125 bushels and 11 bags prime at $7.00.

TIMOTHY SEED—12 bags good at $1.45; [illegible] bags at [illegible].

FLAX SEED—In good demand and firm at $2.75.

SALT—Foreign very dull and lower. Sales: 800 sks Liverpool G. A. at $1.65, free of storage till March 1st.

COOPERAGE—Extremely dull and lower. Sales: [illegible] barrels at $1.25 del.

SUGARS—Firm. Hard refined have advanced. We quote:

New Orleans—Prime to choice	12¼@13
Cuba—Fair to choice	11 @12¼
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	11½@12¼
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14¾@15
White coffee, A	14¼@14½
Yellow Coffee, B	14 @14¼
Yellow Coffee, C	13½@13¾

HIDES—Market firm, with a fair Eastern demand. We quote:

Dry Flint	17½@17¾
Dry Salted	14
Green Cured Hides	8½
Green Salted	8¼@ 8¾
Green Country	6

EGGS—Dull at 10c, for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens, per doz, $1.50@1.75. Turkeys [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Feb. 7, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Feb. 7	5,069	33,053
Week ending Jan. 31	6,115	35,714
Week ending Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Jan. 17	3,408	68,470
Week ending Jan. 10	3,084	73,212
Week ending Jan. 3	1,209	47,169

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO

TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South, large cars	$48	$40
Cars of 210 feet	50	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	40	35

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. & Mich. South, large cars	60	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	70	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	55	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	91	60

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	$66	$56
Michigan Southern, large cars	55	[illegible]
do do cars of 200 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 8¼c per 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the source of supply and the number transported by the various railroads:

	Cattle.		Cattle.
G & ChURR	840	Chi B & Q	2,143
Chi & R I RR	800	North W RR	592
Ill Central RR	361	Alton & StLRR	757

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the yards for the week ending to-day, amount to 5,069 head, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change. This is 1,046 head less than last week, and 959 more than the corresponding week.

The unsatisfactory close of last week's market, caused by the unusually heavy receipts, had a marked effect on the drovers, causing them to curtail their shipments and not to overstock the market. In this they were successful. The receipts during the week were not commensurate with the demand, and consequent upon a new competition for the better grades of beeves, and an active inquiry for government cattle, the market ruled with great firmness and on some droves an advance of fully 10c per 100 lbs was paid over the closing prices of this day week. On the general market it is generally considered that there is improvement of fully 5@10c on all grades upon the closing prices last week. The supply of extra shipping beeves was rather light, but prime lots were promptly taken at full figures. For medium grades there was an active inquiry by government contractors and the market ruled firm and buoyant.

TO-DAY—The receipts were light and as shippers and government contractors were anxious to operate, the market was active and buoyant, closing firm at an advance of 5@10c.

We give closing prices as follows:

Strictly prime shipping beeves	$3.75@3.87½
Extra shipping beeves	[illegible]
Good to prime	3.10@3.30
Medium	2.75@3.00
Scallawags and Cows	1.75@2.50

The following are the principal sales during the week:

Farnum sold Morris, Renneman & Walxell 48 head, averaging 1,250 lbs at $3.00 @ $3.00.

Williams sold Morris & Co. 29 head, averaging 1,230 lbs, at $2.85.

Wells sold Tilden 110 choice Iowa Durham steers, averaging 1,214 lbs, at $3.87½. They will be shipped East.

Powell sold Morris, Rinneman & Walxell 27 head, averaging 1,150 lbs at $2.87½.

Wells sold Tilden 165 fair State steers, averaging 1,265 lbs, at $3.35.

Tilden sold McPherson 30 head for State steers, averaging [illegible] lbs at $3.25.

Webb sold Tilden 48 head, averaging 1,253 lbs, at $3.20.

Jackson sold Tilden 29 head rough steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $3.00.

Miller & Co. sold Tilden 47 head good shipping beeves from Warren Co., averaging 1,243 lbs, at $3.25.

McPherson sold Tilden 29 head extra State steers, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $3.60.

Harris sold Hopkins 19 choice State steers, averaging 1,470 lbs, at $3.62½.

Bushnell sold Hastings 4 head extra State steers, averaging 1,280 lbs, at $3.55.

Searls sold Caldwell 59 head fair Government cattle, averaging 1,230 lbs at $2.92.

Winchester sold Morris, Rinneman & Walxell 7 head averaging 1,151 lbs at $3.00.

Morris, Renneman & Walxell sold Miller & Co. 200 head good government cattle averaging 1,200 lbs, at $3.00.

Patrick sold Morris, Rinneman & Walxell 31 head fair State steers averaging 1,300 lbs at $3.12½.

Dunham sold Morris & Co. 35 head averaging 1,172 lbs at $3.00.

Conger sold Morris & Co. 26 head good State steers averaging 1,350 lbs at $3.35.

Hendrick sold Hastings 73 head extra shipping steers, averaging 1,399 lbs at $3.75.

Livingston sold McPherson 194 head fair grade steers averaging 1,350 lbs at $3.50.

Butler sold Morris & Co. 80 head fair State steers averaging 1,188 lbs at $3.00.

Edwards bought 18 medium grade beeves averaging 1,220 lbs at $3.00.

Caldwell sold Hastings 74 head extra shipping beeves averaging 1,274 lbs at $3.55.

Earnest sold Miller & Co. 74 head government cattle, averaging 1,150 lbs at $2.85.

Overton sold Miller & Co. 73 head good shipping steers averaging 1,215 lbs at $3.25.

Summers sold Miller & Co. 65 head averaging 1,130 lbs at $2.80.

Shaul sold Miller & Co. 98 head good shipping steers averaging 1,225 lbs at $3.40.

Orton sold Bowland 16 head choice Iowa shipping beeves averaging 1,250 lbs at $3.50.

Robinson sold Bowland 16 head fair grade steers averaging 1,375 lbs at $3.25.

Prewolf sold Hastings 18 head government cattle, averaging 1,150 lbs at $3.05; 17 head fair grade steers averaging 1,200 lbs at $3.12½; 36 head do averaging 1,150 lbs at $2.85.

Clark sold Shaw 64 head averaging 1,194 lbs at $3.00.

TO-DAY the sales were:

Davidson sold Morris, Rinneman & Walxell 73 head fair shipping beeves, from Henderson Co., averaging 1,350 lbs, at $3.75.

Hendrick sold Spencer 38 head good grade steers averaging 1,304 lbs at $3.25.

Howley sold Hodges & Edwards, 11 head averaging 1,180 lbs at $3.35.

Robinson sold Hodges & Co. 29 head extra shipping beeves averaging 1,400 lbs at $3.65.

Talcott sold Hodges & Co. 23 head averaging 1,350 lbs at $3.00.

Merrill sold Hodges & Co. 70 head fair Government cattle averaging 1,120 lbs at $3.15.

Lee sold Hyman 15 head good grade steers averaging 1,200 lbs at $3.00.

Harris sold Hodges & Co. 60 head good shipping steers averaging 1,250 lbs at $3.25.

Talcott sold Miller & Co. 26 head medium steers averaging 1,060 lbs at $3.00.

Holly & Carpenter sold Hodges & Co. 11 head averaging 1,100 lbs at $3.00.

Fry sold Hodges 14 head averaging 1,176 lbs at $3.00.

Frye sold Bowland 18 head averaging 1,119 lbs, at $3.50.

HOGS.

The following table shows the daily receipts as posted on 'Change, for the week ending to-day:

Monday	7,377
Tuesday	1,907
Wednesday	5,136
Thursday	5,221
Friday	4,815
Saturday	5,795
Total	33,053

As will be seen by the above table, the total receipts at all the Yards amount to 33,053. This is 2,661 less than last week and 3,049 more than the corresponding week of last year.

On Monday owing to the scant supply, the market consequent upon a good inquiry by packers and shippers, ruled active and buoyant closing firm at an advance of 10c, which was fully sustained on Tuesday. On Wednesday the receipts were light, but owing to a good shipping and speculative demand the market ruled buoyant—prices taking a wide range—but closed quiet at a further advance of 10@15c. On Thursday the market went "kiting" and consequent upon a spirited competition between packers, shippers and speculators all sorts of prices were paid—an advance of 10@15c being established. Friday, however, witnessed a reaction—packers not being disposed to operate at the ruling prices, while shippers were buying sparingly. The market closed quiet but without decided change.

TO-DAY—There was no disposition shown by buyers to operate, except at a concession, which was gradually yielded to by holders. Nevertheless, there was but little done, and the market closed dull—sellers endeavoring to press sales at a decline of 10@15c, without finding buyers.

We quote closing prices as follows:

Extra Lard Hogs	$4.00@4.40
Good	3.70@3.95
Medium	3.45@3.65

We give the following sales:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
50	347	$4.40	56	346	$3.90
80	269	4.18	49	266	3.80
153	259	4.15	65	232	3.75
55	271	4.10	60	261	3.70
69	264	4.05	52	224	3.60
160	242	4.00	58	216	3.55

SHEEP—Firm. Sales were 155 extra, averaging 110 lbs at $5.25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—COTTON—More active and firmer at irregular prices—67@68c.

FLOUR—Quite dull and 5c lower at $7.30@7.55 for extra; $7.60@7.85 for choice do; $7.55@7.85 for common to medium extra western; $7.65@7.80 for extra round-hoop Ohio; $7.85@9.25 for trade brands—market closing heavy.

WHISKY—Opened dull and closed more active at 59@60c.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, dull and fully 1c lower. Winter red western at $1.64@1.69; Chicago spring is quoted at $1.40@1.50; Milwaukee club at $1.55@1.63. Corn still favors buyers, but prices are unchanged. Oats more active and decidedly higher—large sales at 73@75c. Rice more active and ½@¾c better.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady. Sales at 6¾@6⅞c for western. Lard scarcely so firm. Butter 18@26c for Ohio and 25@28c for state. Cheese firm at 12@15c.

MARRIED.

At the New Church Temple, in Chicago, on Thursday, February 5, 1863, by Rev. Jno. R. Hibbard, JOHN A. BALDWIN, of the firm of Baldwin & Co., lumber merchants, and ANNIE E., youngest daughter of Amos T. Hall. No cards.

DIED.

At Evanston, Friday, Feb. 6, 1863, after a brief illness, CHARLES KISCHOF, aged 84 years.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	†7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:00 p. m.	‡10:00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*6:30 a. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Night Passenger	†6:00 p. m.	‡8:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	3:30 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p. m.	*7:50 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	
(Saturdays only)	4:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
"	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
"	*4:00 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:40 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:15 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Night Express	*11:15 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:45 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Night Express	*11:30 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:20 p. m.	4:20 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:40 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:20 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	*11:30 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Waukegan	*5:30 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots Nos 123 and 125 West Jackson, price $2,600, cash. House Lot No. 12 South Charles street, price $1,400, cash. House and Lot corner of Sedgwick and Huron streets, price $2,750 cash. Room 21, No. 133 Clark street. fe7-z829-1w

FOR SALE.—Five acres of Land outside of present and inside of proposed City Limits, and crossing Wabash avenue. Price $700 per acre Cash. Apply to G. M. HIGGISSON, 1 Wheeler's Block.

FOR SALE.—Terms, Greenbacks. A stock of about $6,000 worth of very desirable piece Millinery Goods, well assorted. Lease of store and fixtures for sale. Address "ADVERTISER," Box 4786 Post Office. fe6-z94-3t

FOR SALE.—The furniture and good will of a Boarding House; the house well filled with boarders. For particulars inquire at 297 State street, near Van Buren. fe6-z861-1w

FOR SALE. THE STORE 20 LAKE STREET. Marble front, five stories high, 21 feet wide, 150 feet deep. Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 51 Clark street. fe6-z763-1m

FOR SALE.—A rare chance. The furniture and lease for a term of years of a Hotel newly fitted up, and in a desirable location in this city, for sale; the house at present having over twenty boarders, and all the time a good amount of transient custom. Apply immediately. For particulars address "LANDLORD," Tribune office. fe6-z750-3t

FOR SALE.—At the lowest market price, one hundred and twenty-five barrels of SALT. By C. PEACE, at 66 Twentieth street. fe5-z787-3w

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 200 acres, twenty miles south of Chicago. Title good, and unencumbered. Timber and prairie. A good two story house, barn, young orchard, &c.; 160 acres fenced. To be sold on canal time, or would take in exchange a house and lot in the vicinity of Bridgeport. Apply to Post Office Box 3815, Chicago. fe5-z76-1w

FOR SALE. HOUSE AND LOT on west side of Clinton street, between Van Buren and Jackson street. Lot 25x100 to an 18 foot alley. House two story frame, convenient and in good order. Apply to G. M. HIGGISSON, 1 Wheeler's Block, southeast corner of South Clark and Water streets. fe4-z795-2w

ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE. Engine 18 inches bore and 42 inches stroke, with fly wheel 20 feet diameter, 10 feet dia. manufactured by Lawrence Machine Shop, Lawrence, Mass. Three Boilers, 42 inches diameter, 26 feet long, with two 15 inch flues in each. Fire front and fixtures all complete. All in perfect order, used but a short time. Can be seen in operation by calling at my office. Address JOHN T. NOYES, 28 Market street. fe28-z30-1m

FOR SALE.—Pianos.—A variety of seven-octave Piano Fortes, one second-hand, for sale at 116 South Dearborn street, on second floor. They will be sold cheap, or on such time as will suit the purchaser. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to. Also—One Corn-Sheller, capable of shelling 2,000 bushels per day. For sale by J. PRESTON. ja31-z62-1m

FOR SALE.—Water Power Woolen Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery. All in good order, with dwelling houses and 40 acres of land, being the lower mills at Baraboo, county seat of Sauk county, Wisconsin. Original cost, $17,000. The power has 12 feet head, estimated to be sufficient for 20 run of stones. W. P. FLANDERS, Milwaukee. ja28-z55-1m

FOR SALE—Rare chance. We will dispose of the stock, lease and fixtures of our well known and liberally patronized Custom Boot and Shoe Store, No. 77 Dearborn street, on reasonable terms. The business has been established six years. ja22-z5-1m KELLER BROS.

FOR SALE—10 acres of Land situated between State and Lasalle and Monterey and Buena Vista streets. Terms cash. Sold in lots of from one to ten acres. Or I will sell it in blocks of five acres for purchasing for subdivision, this affords an excellent opportunity, as the land is surrounded by improvements, and is of increasing value. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, southeast corner of Clark and South Water streets, or at the West and South Division. fe5-z715-1m

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE! FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, TWO NEW STEAM ENGINES. One 15 by 30 inches—25 horse power. One 10½ by 20 inches—25 horse power. Each Engine has a fly wheel, heater, force pump, check valve, and counter shaft with pulleys. Apply to JAMES WARNER, 101 Washington street, or to SANFORD B. PERRY. ja30-z10-1m

TO CAPITALISTS. A RARE OPPORTUNITY. FOR SALE. One of the most profitable MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS in the city, requiring from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, has been established eighteen years, having a very extended Wholesale Trade throughout the Western States, and doing an extensive cash business. Address P. O. Box 3846, Chicago, stating where an interview may be had.

General Notices.

FOUND—A young red Heifer, white spots on legs and tail. The owner can have her by proving property, paying damages, by applying to DENNIS QUILL, [illegible]

CHEAP TO TAILORS.—A No. 1 Singer's Sewing Machine, in good working order, as much as the Tailor would want in use. [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO., 123 Lake street.

Wanted.

WANTED—To rent a nice furnished house, north of Harrison street and east of Clark, where they would board the present occupants of the house if all things suited, and where they could take a few gentlemen and their wives to board. Address Post Office Box 3189, stating location and terms. fe7-z840-3t

WANTED—To exchange a beautiful 7 Octave Piano for a lot in the city, and if very desirable, the difference in cash will be paid. Address, stating where the lot is situated, price, &c., Post Office Box 394. fe7-z811-3t

WANTED—To sell to Chicago Coal dealers, A GOOD QUALITY OF ILLINOIS COAL, delivered by Railroad or by Canal, in shipping seasons, in quantities to suit. Orders filled at fair rates. Address E. R. HURLBUT, Sparland, Ills. fe7-z792-3w

WANTED.—A Salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe house, one that is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and is willing to travel in the country part of the time. None others need apply. SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., 28 Lake street. fe7-z808-3t

WANTED.—A man with years experience in store business as conducted on River Towns, where grain, hides, furs, drugs, and goods of different qualities, where bought and sold in large quantities, wants a similar business, to take charge of, or as clerk, or in any capacity where his services can be appreciated. This is a rare chance if you want a business man for moderate wages. City references can be given. Address "X X," Tribune office. fe7-z817-1t

WANTED—Situations or homes for three boys, aged six, eight and ten years. They can give satisfactory reference in exchange as to good character and moral habits. For further information address "CHILDREN," Post Office Box 4289, stating, with name, where an interview may be had. fe7-z806-3t

WANTED—A situation in a Store as Clerk by a Norwegian, who, for a number of years, has been engaged in mercantile business. Good references given. Address "J S," Post Office Box 3330, Chicago. fe7-z804-3t

WANTED—Forty Sewing Machines in good working order, to exchange. Small amount of cash and balance in other good property. For particulars address Post Office Box 1990. fe7-z812-3t

WANTED—A stock of Boots and Shoes to take to one of the cities in Central Illinois, to sell on commission. Satisfactory references given. Address "S," Post Office Box 4135. fe6-z791-3t

WANTED—To exchange, a good Horse, Harness and Light Open Buggy for a good Piano. The horse is young, sound and a good traveler, kind in harness and saddle. Address "H," Post Office Box 3106, Chicago. fe6-z73-3t

WANTED—To rent a first-rate Farm, with timber and running water, suitable for stock, for a term of years, within seventy-five miles of Chicago. A cash rent will be paid, and the best of reference given. Address "FARMER," Tribune office, Chicago. fe6-z796-3t

WANTED—A purchaser for my business, Machinery, Tools, Stock, &c. A good chance for a Wood Worker of any kind with small capital. E. K. W. BLAKE, 64 Washington street, Post Office Box 1988. fe6-z775-3t

WANTED—To purchase, a Residence on the North Side, east of Clark street, at about $5,000. MONEY TO LOAN on Chicago Real Estate, for long time, at low rate of interest. Apply to JAMES G. MACLAY, 5 Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Box 1682. fe6-z773-3t

WANTED—Agents! Agents!! Something New, Useful and Saleable. Save three times their cost. NECESSITIES in every family. INDISPENSABLE to every person. For circulars and terms inclose stamp. AGENTS' INVENTORS' DEPOT, [fe2-z646-3w] RICE & CO., near P. O.

WANTED—To Rent.—A Cottage-house and barn on the North Side, south of Division street, in a good neighborhood. Would prefer one that has gas and water accommodations. Will pay from $250 to $300 rent and give good references. Any one having such a house will please address "F. R.," Box 361. fe6-z782-3t

WANTED—To Rent, a Flouring Mill in first-rate order capable of making 150 barrels of flour per day. Must be in a good wheat country, and on some line of railroad leading to Chicago. Water power prefered. Address, with full particulars, "X Y Z," Post Office, Milwaukee, Wis. fe5-z745-2w

WANTED—A situation as Cashier, Book-Keeper or Assistant in a mercantile house, banking institution or railroad office, by a middle-aged man, recently from the East, and capable to take full control in either branch. A No. 1 reference. Address "J O C," Post Office Box 557, Springfield, Ill. fe5-z744-1w

WANTED—A Great Bargain. Wanted $100,000 good Real Estate and $50,000 in Greenbacks in exchange for well selected stocks of Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, &c. Address J. A. DANIELS, Post Office Box 123, Chicago, or call at 34 South Water streets. fe4-z737-1m

WANTED—Improved Real Estate, good personal property, or Southern State Stocks in trade for the magnificent Panorama of Fremont's Travels. Address immediately "J. E.," Tribune office. fe2-z633-1w

WANTED—Agents in every county, city and town in the State of Illinois, to sell an article necessary in every household, store and office, and of practical utility and economy. Energetic agents can realize from $3 to $5 per day. Very small capital required. Address Post Office Box 4291, Chicago, or apply to E. N. TOUCEY, Custom House Place, third door from the Post Office. ja31-z601-1m

WANTED—To Exchange.—A Farm of 240 acres, within 50 miles of Chicago, and one mile of a depot and a large village, under a good state of cultivation, for good dwelling house, or a stock of groceries, dry goods, wood, lumber vessel, or real estate. For particulars address "FARMER," P. O. Box 3876. ja29-z538-2w

WANTED. RAGS FOR CASH. The highest price paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Paper, &c., &c., at 14 Lasalle street. ja29-z547-1m GILBERT & PALMER.

WANTED—A few good Canvassers to sell "Abbott's History of the Rebellion." First volume now ready. Address or apply to CLARKE & CO., Box 3901, or 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja27-z466-1m

WANTED—I wish to purchase a first-class Retail Grocery. Those wishing to sell will state amount of groceries on hand, averaged sales per day, amount of rent, location of store, and distance from Court House. CASH DOWN. ja24-z381-1m B. C. SMITH, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Persons wanting Male or Female help, for city or country, should call at Stewart Hamilton's Emigrant and Employment Office, 95 South Clark street, or by letter—P. O. Box 1642. Care taken to supply families with competent persons. ja23-z48-1m

WANTED—Agents for a New Letter Paper for Soldiers; no ink used. (not impression paper.) Also, Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil for marking clothing. Sample and prices of each sent on receipt of thirty cents to E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 38. ja16-z14-3m

WANTED—Agents. To sell the New Book called the Incidents of the War; or The Romance and Realities of Soldier Life. Published in pamphlet form. Retail 25 cents. Five to ten dollars a day can be made selling this book. Send stamp for circular. R. S. LANDON, Agent, 39 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. P. O. Box 4021. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by John S. C. Abbott, (Author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchies of Continental Europe, &c.) Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 308. ap28-z29-1y

WANTED—(600,000) more Agents to sell our new EMPIRE CITY and PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGES. Most wonderful in contents; unequaled for money making; $15 per day easy. Send for Circulars. ja15-z11-1m C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1659. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-z59-1y

WANTED—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. ja5-z5-3m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office, SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory references from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3346. no1-z970-4m

WANTED—Information of William C. Ashmore, an insane man, now at large in this State. He is 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, stoop shoulders, has a timid and downcast look, and is disposed to make acquaintances and talk to himself. Information thankfully received by SAMUEL ASHMORE, of Oakland, Coles county, Ill., or at the Institute for the Insane at Jacksonville. ja27-z467-1m

WANTED, FARMS AND LANDS, In exchange for gold and plated Jewelry. Agents and country dealers, wanting locality, &c. Address "JEWELER," Post Office Box 4287. ja15-z91-1m

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment and good wages. Articles in universal demand and of practical use. Now selling rapidly. Our agents are everywhere succeeding. Agents with small capital can make money selling our "Mambrino" articles. Enclose stamp for circulars and terms to F. W. HUNT & CO., Chicago, Agents and Inventors, Depot near the Post Office. de23-z58-3w

SORGHUM WANTED by R. W. BENDER, SUGAR REFINERY, 60 Canal street, ja13-z97-1m Near Madison Street Bri

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE, For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $10 to $25 per week with it. It knits from 6,000 to 60,000 stitches per minute—the same stitch made by hand—a pair of Stockings in fifteen minutes, it weighs but forty pounds, and is so simple a child or an old lady can work it successfully and with profit. No other machine or implement for the household, with profitable employment; whole families are supported by it. Price $50. (They can be made to repay their cost in thirty days.) For circular (with stamp) and description, Address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Cut this out for future reference. ja13-z14-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two single gentlemen can find board in a private family, with the comforts of a home. Address, stating Post Office Box 297, or calling at 170 Third avenue.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, at 244 State street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board, and for gentlemen with rooms, in a private family, by applying at 224 Fourth avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained at 70 Wabash avenue. fe5-z703-1w

BOARD.—Desirable Rooms can be obtained, with Board, by applying at 142 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe. ja15-z95-1m

CHICAGO CITY BONDS.—We will pay 110 AND INTEREST for any part of fifty thousand Chicago City seven per cent bonds. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 50 LAKE STREET. STOCK OF A RETAIL GROCERY STORE, FIXTURES, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, February 9th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at 408 STATE STREET, The entire stock of a Family Grocery, consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Soap, Apples, Potatoes, Flour, Vinegar, Whisky, Syrup, Fish, Tobacco, Washboards, Candy, Pails, Spices, Starch, Bitters, Sauces, Indigo, Pie Fruits, Flavoring Olive Oil, &c., &c. Also, one Propellor or Row Boat, in good order. Also, all the Store Fixtures, Counters, Scales, Stove, Desks, Gas Fixtures, Refrigerators, &c., &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. fe6-z789-4t

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Large and important sale of condemned and captured Horses, Cattle, Mules, Jacks, JENNETTS, AND 100 Sets of Harness, There will be sold at public auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, Illinois, commencing on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1863, and continued from day to day until all are sold, viz: 350 Condemned and Captured Horses. 50 Brood Mares, (many with foal.) 250 Condemned and Captured Mules. 72 Head of Cattle. 6 Jacks and Jennetts. 100 Sets of Horse and Mule Harness. Terms—Cash, in Treasury Notes. By order LIEUT. ALONZO EATON, Acting Assistant Quartermaster. N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads. ja31-z587-2w

WM. A BUTTERS & CO., 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office 54—Salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh22-n683-1y

GORE, WILSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS. 54 LAKE STREET. Auction trade sales exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES, We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. prompt, and private sale during the week. GORE, WILSON & CO. oc7-n90-4m

Paper Warehouse.

PAPER WAREHOUUSE. ROCK RIVER Paper Manufacturing Company, Manufacturers of and dealers in PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, PRINTING PAPER, BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER, BOOK PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, 72 Randolph Street. Having unsurpassed facilities we are prepared to furnish all common sizes of Print Paper, Book Paper, and Wrapping to order, and to manufacture on short notice uncommon sizes and weights. RAGS WANTED.—We always pay the highest market price for rags, rope, paper shavings, papers, &c., in CASH. Parties in the country can remit to us and be sure of getting the market price remitted promptly. Address Rock River Paper Manufacturing Company, 72 Randolph street, Chicago. ja15-z111-1m

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. ☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh2-ly

Watches.

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR SOLDIERS, AT REDUCED PRICES. American Watches for Americans. THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and those who desire a good Watch at a moderate price. These Watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap Watches of British and Swiss manufacture with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures sent to this country because unsalable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes. We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIMEKEEPER, and in Sterling Silver cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy Ancres and Lepines of foreign make already referred to. We have named the new series of Watches, WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every Watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trademarks. Sold by all respectable Watch Dealers in the loyal States. Wholesale orders should be addressed to ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents for the American Watch Company, ja14-z-77-1m 182 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS.—Especially adapted for army sales. Superior to style and finish. Decidedly the most taking novelties out! Should retail at prices from $20 to $50 each. Good imitation of both gold and silver, with fancy colored hands and beautifully engraved dials, the letters standing in relief. Sold only by the case of six of assorted designs. Engraved and superior electro-plated with gold, also heavy silver-plated, per case of six, $39; by mail $2.50. Terms Cash. Will be sent to any part of the loyal States by express, with bill for collection. Buyers ordering it in this manner must deposit the money in the hands of the express agent before they can examine the goods, or remit us two dollars as a guarantee that the bill will be paid, balance collected on delivery. Buyers from the country at a distance must send payment in advance. The Railway Timekeeper is one of the most salable articles of the times and just the thing for those inclined to make money among the soldiers. Address HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers, Corner Nassau and John streets, ja28-z517-1m New York.

Groceries.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

Military Goods.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmer's Gloves; all kinds of Gloves, for army and home. Sutlers and dealers supplied in any quantity. MILITARY GOODS. Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices. E. R. BOWEN, 50 Clark street, (up stairs,) over the United States Express Office.

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. F. ABBEY'S, 150 Lake street.

Miscellaneous.

STORAGE. FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE! Low Rates of Insurance!! Good Basement Room for Lard, Pork, Highwines, &c., &c. 203 RANDOLPH ST. ja22-z34-2w H. M. DUPEE & CO.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS. Gins, Brandy, Rums, as well as all grades of Whisky, of our own manufacture, for sale to the trade by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

PITTSBURGH BOTTLES, &c. Brandy and Wines—Patent 5s and 6s. Porter Bottles—quarts and pints. Hocks and Clarets. Schnapps—pints and quarts. Boker Bitter Bottles. Flasks, quarts, pints and half pints, Jockey Club Whisky bottles. Also, Demijohns, all sizes, &c. For sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

HOCK WINES.—An extra quality of RHEINISH WINE, in cases for Medicinal purposes, for sale by A. F. CROSKEY. fe7-z82-3t 51 and 53 South Water street.

RHUBARB WINE.—1,000 gals. of Native Rhubarb Wine, grown on the farm of M. Fanin, Esq., and now two years old, for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

CHAMPAIGNS.—I offer the following brands of Champaign for sale, viz: Green Seal, pints and quarts. Prince Imperial, quarts. Sillery, pints. Heidsieck, pints and quarts, imitation. A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

COAL OR CARBON OILS. Keirs, Ardesco, and other brands of Coal Oil ALWAYS ON HAND for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

ALCOHOL AND PURE SPIRITS, MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE in quantities to suit the trade by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at [illegible]. The manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with the great comic actress and vocalist, JULIA DALY, who will appear in her great personation of PAMELA PEABODY, THE TRUE GRIT YANKEE GAL, in the celebrated comedy of OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, WITH BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, COMIC SONGS, AND CHARACTERISTIC DANCES. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th, will be presented Charles Gaylor's American Comedy of OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN. Grand Dance.... Miss [illegible]. To conclude with the farce of OLD ABE, THE NABOB FOR AN HOUR.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S OPERA HOUSE, Randolph st., bet. Sherman & Matteson House. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th, and every evening during the week. New pieces: Gentle Jennie Grey; Rock Me to Sleep, Mother; La Madroma; The Would be Actors; Kelly's Operetta; Love's Labor Lost; Soiree D'Ethiope; Hunters Chorus from Der Freischutz. Don't fail to see the new farce, "Look Out for Your Carpet Bag," the best yet produced. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. fe9-z861-1w R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

DEARBORN STREET OPERA HOUSE, 115 and 117 Dearborn street. Splendid and flattering success of the new ETHIOPIAN MINSTREL TROUPE. Crowded Houses, New Features, Pleasing Novelties. Entire new change of Programme. First evening of the following new pieces: The Two Dromios, Gibble Gobble Brothers, Oh Gently Breathe, Annie Lawrie, Boy with the Auburn Hair, Gypsy Davy, Lizzie Lee, Scenes at Shaw's Gallery, Pikes Peak Emigrant's Power of Music. ADMISSION.... 25 CENTS. JOHN PARKER, Treasurer. ☞ Grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon of this week, in order to give Ladies and Children an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful performances of the juvenile artists, Willie and Tommy. Doors open at 2. To commence at 3 o'clock.

GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS, NOW ON EXHIBITION BY No. 107 Lake Street, Between Dearborn and Clark. The gallery contains 100 Pictures by eminent artists, of Landscapes, Figures, Sea Views, Interiors, Scripture and Historical pieces, Fancy Subjects, &c. Also, valuable originals by the old Italian, French and Flemish Masters. Among the modern artists we refer to the works of Morris, G. A. Williams, Les Drouyn, Barker of Bath, Jas. Meadows, Sr., Vickers, J. F. Herring, James Wainright, Gilbert Stuart, Fox, Williamson, Wharton, Stuart Newton, Chapman, Hill, August Bonheur, Buchanan, J. E. Meadows, Scudder, &c. Admission 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till dusk. ja30-z548-1m

GRAND GIFT CONCERT BY THE Great Western Band, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. H. DE CLERQUE. At Bryan Hall, THURSDAY, MARCH 5th, 1863. 3,000 Gifts and 3,000 Tickets, BEING ONE GIFT TO EVERY TICKET. ONE DOLLAR A TICKET. The management have labored to make the Concert the ablest and best that has ever been given in this city. Their prizes have been selected with great care, and are of good manufacture, and warranted to be genuine. The best musical talent has been engaged, and every effort made to render the Concert entertaining, and to make IT ALONE a compensation for the price of the ticket. Tickets for sale at D. P. Faulds', Cudworth & Loomis', 115 Randolph street; A. H. Miller's; A. T. & R. H. Gillett, and at all public places in this city. Persons from the country wishing tickets, by enclosing the money to D. P. FAULDS, 55 Sherman House, or A. T. and R. H. GILLETT, 187 Lake street, will meet with prompt attention. Call and look at the two splendid Pianos and Melodeon at D. P. Faulds', 55 Sherman House, and the Gifts at A. H. Miller's Jewelry Store, corner of Clark and Lake streets; and A. T. & R. H. Gillett, 187 Lake street, where may also be seen the two Sewing Machines at Wheeler & Wilson's Agency. Drawers of Gifts in the country can have them forwarded by sending their addresses to D. P. Faulds, 55 Sherman House. The following Gifts, drawn, will be published in the daily papers immediately after the Concert. The Pianos will be on exhibition at Bryan Hall on the evening of the Concert:

1 7-Octave Rosewood Piano, (Pearl Keys,) with carved legs, serpentine mouldings, bass overstrung, No. 1. [illegible]
1 Rosewood Piano, round corners, carved legs, Louis XIV styles, No. 2. [illegible]
1 Melodeon, (rosewood) [illegible]
1 No. 1 Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, (mahogany full case, side drawers) [illegible]
1 No. 2 Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, (black walnut half case, polished) [illegible]
1 Set Bayard Taylor's Complete Works (marble top edge, extra) [illegible]
1 Fine Photographic Album [illegible]
1 Fine Pearl (inlaid) writing desk [illegible]
1 Gentleman's Gold Watch, (hunting case) [illegible]
1 Ladies' Gold Watch (hunting case) [illegible]
1 Silver-Plated Tea Set [illegible]
1 do Ice Pitcher [illegible]
1 do Ice Fountain [illegible]
1 do Urn [illegible]
1 do Castor [illegible]
1 do Card Basket [illegible]
1 Gold Locket, No. 1 [illegible]
1 do No. 2 [illegible]
1 do No. 3 [illegible]
1 do No. 4 [illegible]
1 do No. 5 [illegible]
1 do No. 6 [illegible]
1 Sets Silver-Plated Teaspoons, (each $2.00) [illegible]
1 Silver-Plated Cake Basket [illegible]
3 Sets Pins and Ear Knobs, (each $5.00) [illegible]
3 do do (each $3.00) [illegible]
2 Gold Bracelets, (each $6.00) [illegible]
2 Silver-Plated Table Forks, (each $4.00) [illegible]
1 do Table Spoons, (each $4.00) [illegible]
2 do Napkin Rings, ($1.00 each) [illegible]
2 Opera Glass, (each $4.00) [illegible]
3 Sets Fine Studs, (each $4.00) [illegible]
3 Sets Fine Sleeve Buttons, (each $3.00) [illegible]
2 Fine Neck Chains, (each $3.00) [illegible]
1 Silver-Plated Butter Knives, (each $1.50) [illegible]
2 do Fruit Knives, (each $1.00) [illegible]
2 Pen and Pencils, (each $3.00) [illegible]
1 Gent's Pins, No. 1, (each $3.00) [illegible]
1 do No. 2, (each $2.00) [illegible]

The balance of the Gifts are too numerous to mention.

I hereby certify that the prices annexed to the above articles, from my establishment, are my regular retail prices, and the Pianos are first-class instruments, fully warranted by the makers and myself for five years. M. HARLOW.

We certify that the prices annexed to the above articles are our retail prices. A. H. MILLER, GEORGE H. CHITTENDEN, Agent of Wheeler & Wilson.

At the conclusion, the Gifts will be drawn in the presence of the audience, by a committee appointed by the audience to superintend the drawing. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. TICKETS.... $1.00. Arranged by Werbe & Hilton. fe7-z50-1m

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms, as the Classes are now in session. The late dances will be taught. All the dances of the present Season. Mr. Martine, who will be assisted by a highly accomplished LADY TEACHER, who has the charge of the young ladies, at all Classes. Post Office address, Box 3168. EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only are invited. Gentlemen's class every Tuesday night for students and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. se27-z72-6m

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Brick Dwelling, 67 Cass street, (between Indiana and Ohio streets.) Possession given immediately. Inquire of [illegible] BROWN, 51 Clark street.

DRY GOODS STORE, At Fond du Lac, Wis. TO RENT. A fine opening for a firm desirous of doing a large and profitable business in a flourishing city, the finest in the West. Rent low to a good tenant. Fond du Lac is surrounded by a very rich and fine agricultural country, and is one of the cities growing rapidly, and the most prosperous and flourishing cities in the West. Address S. B. AMORY, Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOR RENT OR SALE—Three three story stone front dwellings on Lasalle street, between Ontario and Erie streets, adjoining, Also, house 296. These dwellings have all the modern improvements, with iron-stone cisterns, in rear. G. S. HUBBARD, 12 South Water street. ja3-z34-1m

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake street. ja16-z90-1y

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. Tuning promptly attended to. Instruments repaired. Do not rent or go into the country. W. R. PROSSER, 120 Clark street.

HERRING'S SAFES IN THE GREAT FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN, PENN. IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN!! LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 16, 1862. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia. GENTLEMEN: On Saturday last our town was visited by a most destructive fire, destroying a large portion of the business part of the place. The Safe we had, of your make, was in the building, and all the contents, Books, &c., were saved in perfect order. We will send the Safe to you for a larger size. There was one of another make in the same building, and all burned up, and those in the store lost. Yours truly, WOODS & WHITE.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 8, 1862. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia. GENTLEMEN: About 10 o'clock on Saturday night this town was visited by a severe fire, and the Safe we had of yours was in the building, and it saved all our books. [illegible] HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE—With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron. HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES COMBINED.—One Safe [illegible] DWELLING HOUSE SAFES—For Plate, Jewelry, &c. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.—For Sale.—[illegible] Vegetable Market, where is invested $150 in a good [illegible] Good location. Would exchange for a farm. P. O. Box [illegible]

50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of Virginia and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes and caddies, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	8.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
" 4 copies	7.00
" 10 copies	15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	30.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1863.

THE CHARLESTON AFFAIR.

The rebel refuge of lies has again given way. We have now light on the Charleston affair, and we pronounce the rebel account equal to Hollins' best, in the palmiest day of that high-flyer in the art of mendacity. The statement from our fleet, unofficial, but very circumstantial, gives the plumpest contradiction of the rebel dispatches, and the appearance now is that the small consuls went off prematurely. The cargo of the Princess Royal, British steamer captured in trying to run the blockade was immensely valuable. She was taken while close in shore, her chief officer and pilot reach land in a small boat to report the capture to the rebels, and they make a daring attempt to go out and bring her in, with results as above stated. We marvel that no official dispatches have yet been made public, which is our only present doubt over the case, since treble the required time for its transport has elapsed. Either the naval officers are tardy over-much in their report, or the Navy Department does not find it such as to be immediately promulgated. Which of the two is the case will shortly appear. In the meantime we shall hope that our now reinforced fleet will fall in and take Charleston and leave no possible doubt to perplex the brains of the learned in international-law topics.

TRAIN.

The poor crack brain, whose intellects were addled by the failure of his horse railroad operations abroad, and who it is supposed accidentally took fire from Colorado Jewett, has succeeded in his scheme of colliding with the Federal authorities. He has established a raw, and may now be considered fully freighted for Richmond. This was his purpose in making himself obnoxious to the Union authorities in St. Louis. He sees in it a fresh demand for what may be termed the *Ass*-etate of *Copperhead*) he serves up as lectures for the people. It is but just to say, now, that the engagement of our Young Men's Association with Train, was made solely on his English reputation, which proves to have been a job of "ornamental japanning," damaged in the voyage of importation. Train and Jewett should be bosom friends, save but for the adage, "two of a trade."

THE CANAL BILL.

The Canal Bill was discussed at considerable length in the United States House of Representatives on Saturday. It was assaulted in a malignant manner by Roscoe Conkling of New York, Trimble and Vallandigham of Ohio, McPherson of Pennsylvania, Porter of Indiana, and others, and warmly defended by Washburne of this State, and Olin of New York. The friends of the measure tried to bring it to a vote, but its enemies succeeded in carrying an adjournment before the vote could be taken. Appearances now are certainly against the adoption of the bill, but its friends do not yet despair.

☞ It was freely reported a few days ago in Gen. Sumner's division of the Potomac army that he would shortly be assigned to the command of a large Western department, with headquarters at St. Louis. We have seen no corroboration of the statement from Washington, and it may be merely idle rumor.

The fortifications and defences of Washington have been erected into a separate department and Gen. Heintzleman placed in command of them. As the senior of Gen. Hooker, he objected to receiving orders from him, and the Secretary of War so far complied with his wishes as to assign him to an independent command. He had charge of the garrison troops of the capital for some time.

ARREST OF G. F. TRAIN.

He is Allowed Half an Hour to get out of Missouri, and he Gets Out.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7, 1863.

Geo. Francis Train was arrested by the Provost Marshal in St. Louis to-day, and was given half an hour in which to leave the State. He wisely accepted the privilege, and no doubt is now on his way to Dixie where he declares he intends to go. Loyal men wish him a speedy journey. He evidently intends to represent to the rebels that he has been a great martyr, and he expects to be given some high office.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Geo. Francis Train was arrested at the Planter's Hotel, by the United States detectives, and given the alternative of leaving the State in half an hour, or going to jail. He chose the former, and crossed the river immediately. He was advertised to deliver a political speech to-night, but was summarily prevented by the Provost Marshal.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hansa.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamship Hansa, from Bremen 18th and Southampton 22d, arrived here this morning. She has experienced very heavy westerly gales the entire passage; lost all her quarter boats and nearly all her sails, and had her wheel-house stove in, and is badly damaged about the deck.

An important conference was held at the London, Liverpool, on Saturday, to take measures for eliciting the opinions of the people of that place in reference to the American war and slavery. Mr. J. Cropper presided. A resolution was moved, to the effect that the emancipation proclamation of the Federal government was entitled to the generous sympathy and support of free Englishmen, and that a committee should be formed to bring the subject before the people of Liverpool. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Robertson, Gladstone, C. Wilson, and other influential men. It was opposed by Mr. [illegible]ance, who has constituted himself the especial champion of the South. He sought to enunciate the argument that slavery could be supported on scriptural grounds, but the meeting refused to hear him. Eventually the resolution was carried by a large majority, and a committee appointed.

FRANCE.—Orders have been given to the Minister of Marine that the forts, magazines and dock-yards, and arsenals, of the ports, be cased with iron.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says the manufacturing houses are actively employed.

The provincial corn markets were more active than the week succeeding. Paris was abundantly supplied with wheat. Sellers were forced to submit to a reduction of [illegible] cents per sack. Little business was done [illegible].

Sad Disaster at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Feb. 7.—A fire this morning destroyed the store No. 61 Summit street, occupied by Griswold & Co., for a coffee and spice [illegible]. The falling walls demolished an adjoining building, occupied by Messenger & Bond, as a wholesale boot and shoe warehouse. A number of persons were buried in the ruins. [illegible] bodies have already been recovered, and it is feared more will be found. Several persons were also severely wounded. Griswold & Co's loss is $30,000, which is insured for [illegible]. Messenger & Bond's loss is $8,000, covered by insurance.

The War in Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The Sunday *Press* has a dispatch from Washington which says there is no enemy in force at Fredericksburg. [illegible] have been sent to the [illegible] to Vicksburg. The only [illegible] about 15,000, an ample [illegible] to prevent the passage of the Rappahannock at the present season.

From Banks' Expedition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The *World's* correspondent with Gen. Banks' expedition writes [illegible] that Farragut's fleet is so diminished that it will be impossible to attack Port Hudson [illegible] reinforced.